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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

December



1943



BUY SUPPLIES NOW

Labor and material shortages may cause serious shortage of bee supplies next spring and summer. We have an ample stock now. Get your supplies ordered now and assembled this winter. Use ROOT equipment.

BEESWAX WANTED

Send your rendered beeswax to us for highest prices. We are paying ceiling prices of 41½ cents in cash and 43½ cents in trade. Prompt and fair settlement made. Shipping tags furnished on request.

LET US SERVE YOU

THE A. I. ROOT CO. OF IOWA
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

The Lotz Section

Prices On Request

NOW IS THE TIME

To

**Anticipate Your Bee Supply
Needs for
1944**

August Lotz Company

**Manufacturers of Bee Supplies
BOYD, WISCONSIN**



For
Better
Beekeeping

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

Quality Surplus For Comb and Bulk Honey
Plain Foundation
Crimp-wired Foundation

Dadant & Sons
Hamilton, Illinois



Sorry!

We are out of queens for the rest of the season. We appreciate your business very much and hope to be able to supply your needs next season.

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The Stover Apiaries
Mayhew, Miss.

BLUE RIBBON



FIRST

QUALITY

"BEST IN THE WEST"

PACKAGE BEES

WANTED

20 FRAME SIMPLICITY HONEY
EXTRACTOR

Must be in good condition.

Citronelle Bee Co.

CITRONELLE, ALABAMA

HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less, all grades. Will pay
top prices. Would contract now for
crop. Also B. & W. wax.

H. & S. Honey & Wax Co., Inc.
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Use it, when it can be obtained, to
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for disease control.

Iowa Beekeepers' Association
STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA

Caucasian Bees

Thanks a lot to all that have ordered
our bees or written us about them in
1943. Our 1944 prices on bees will
appear in the January issue of this
paper.

Bolling Bee Co.
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Package Bees and Queens

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at ceiling prices. You need us to safeguard
the time when selling is hard. Join now.

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2-LB. PKG. WITH YOUNG ITALIAN QUEEN \$4.25 EA.
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3-LB. PKG. WITH YOUNG ITALIAN QUEEN \$5.25 EA.
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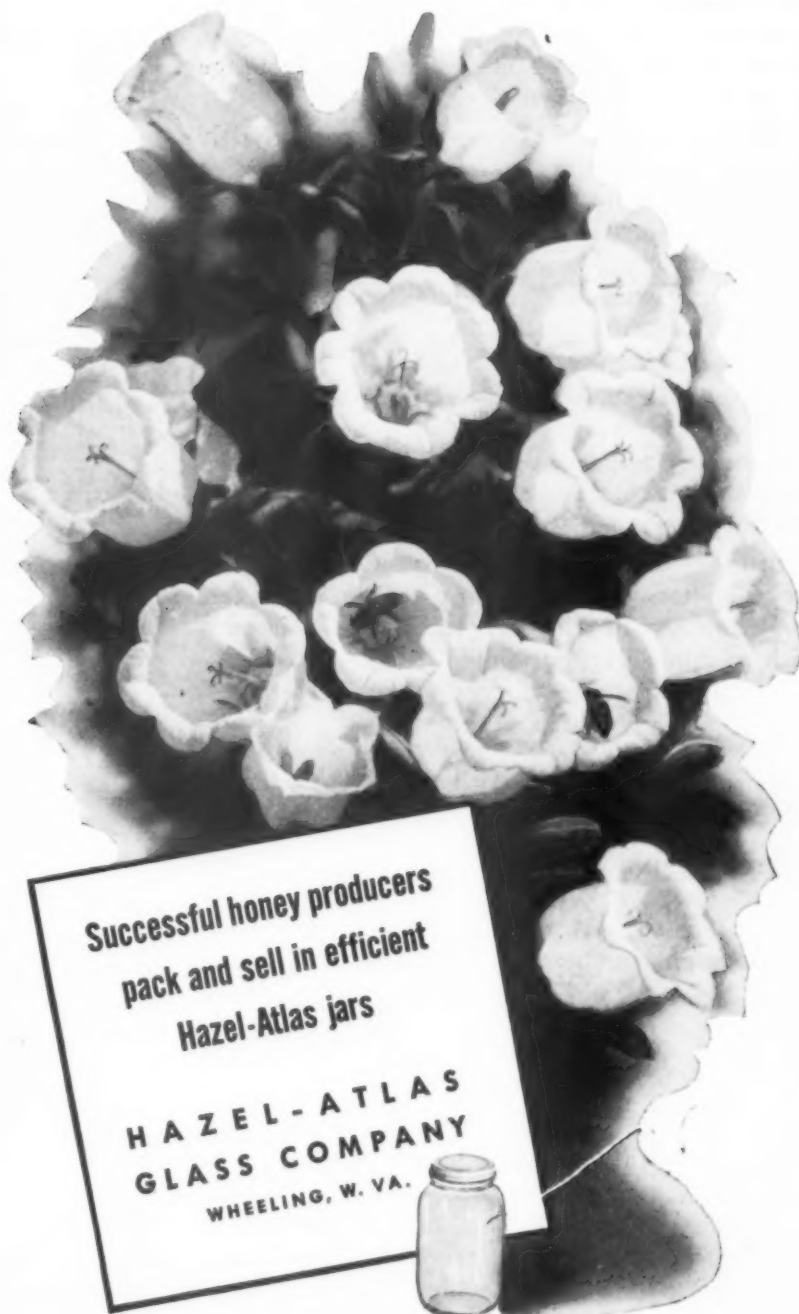
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Bees shipped on the dot, as we are taking only as many
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Successful honey producers
pack and sell in efficient
Hazel-Atlas jars

**HAZEL-ATLAS
GLASS COMPANY**
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EDITORIAL

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

IT is hard to find a suitable salutation for this holiday season. Although we would greet every reader with the heartiest of good wishes it hardly seems appropriate to the present situation to speak of a "Merry Christmas" as is the custom in normal times. The burden of the war hangs heavy upon us. Too many of our boys are at the front; too many are prisoners of war, missing in action, or recovering from wounds to encourage an attitude of merriment.

War is serious business—grim and ghastly business that requires every possible ounce of effort to be put forth by every one of us. Those at the front who do the fighting must be supported by those of us at home who provide the food and ammunition which are necessary to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion.

Let us hope that before the return of another holiday season the war will end, our boys and girls will have come home and that the foundation of a just and lasting peace will have been laid. When this has come to pass we can, indeed, look forward to a very merry Christmas.

In the meantime, greetings to one and all, and may God preserve those whose absence we all feel so keenly and to whose return we look forward with so much anticipation.

— v —

ACTION AND REACTION

IN the August 1919 issue of this magazine appeared an editorial comment on the high prices then prevailing. Montgomery Ward & Co., were quoted as offering honey at \$16.25 for sixty pound can or \$3.70 for one gallon. The editor reminded readers that everything was on the same scale and that labor had advanced equally and was not likely to go back to the old schedules for a long time if ever.

But prices did fall to old levels, as we all very well remember, and honey sold for a long period at four or five cents per pound in carlots. Now that high prices are here again it is important to remember that for every action there is a corresponding reaction and that the higher prices are

permitted to rise now the lower they will fall on the rebound.

The wise beekeeper will take advantage of present high prices to reduce his obligations and lay aside something to provide for the lean years that will come again.

— v —

MORE BEANS

THE changes in our agricultural field to meet war demands are offering serious problems for the beekeeper. Mention has already been made in these pages of the changes in bee pasture because of the reduction in acreage of sweet clover to give place to soybeans and other wartime crops.

The recent announcement that it will be necessary to make a large increase in the acreage of soybeans next season must of necessity further intensify this problem. War demand will not be denied. The first concern of everybody is to win the war and in order to do it we must produce the materials required to meet military needs. Soybeans are used for so many purposes that it is difficult to supply them all.

Much of the sweet clover area in the midwest is in the region where soybeans are most successful. In addition to the very large acreage of soybeans of 1943 we learn that a further increase of 45 to 47 per cent is urgently needed for 1944. In addition an increase in the corn acreage is also desired as well as several millions of additional acres for wheat.

One cannot but feel a measure of anxiety as to the effect of such an increase on the long time agricultural program. Without pasture for large beekeeping outfits there will hardly be enough bees to insure pollination of numerous fruits, vegetables and legumes. Some of the larger honey producers are already under the necessity of finding new pasture or reducing the size of their outfits. Too much stirring of the soil results in serious erosion and soil once lost cannot be restored. The excessive planting of wheat in the plains area resulted in a dust bowl following the last war. Those in authority should give careful attention to insure that the present program is so planned as to avoid similar disaster in the future.

DEMONSTRATION APIARIES

IOWA was one of the pioneers in the use of the demonstration apiary for educational purposes. A number of them were established in different parts of the state for the purpose of demonstrating approved methods of management.

Iowa is probably the first to establish such apiaries for the purpose of demonstrating the proper use of disease resistant stock in the control of American foulbrood. The inspection service has been closely associated with the effort to develop a disease-resistant strain of bees from the first. Now that the value of such resistance has been proved an effort is made to inform the beekeepers as to its proper use.

Only in rare cases is it possible to cure the disease by requeening. Once the disease is firmly established in the hive it requires too much bee energy to remove the scales, and diseased material accumulates faster than they are able to remove it. Resistant bees, however, seldom acquire disease from an ordinary exposure. Sick larvae are removed before the scale stage and the hives are kept clean. Thus the use of resistant stock proves to be splendid insurance against American foulbrood.

The Iowa inspection service has established demonstration apiaries in the 27 counties where the field force is operating. Where disease is found the affected colonies are burned and the rest of the apiary is requeened with resistant stock to prevent recurrence.

— v —

THE QUIET LIFE

OCCASIONALLY we hear of someone who tired of the struggle of business or professional life has found repose in a quiet country home with beekeeping as an occupation. The late Dr. C. C. Miller, who was so popular with the beemen in the early years of this century, is an example. Wearied with the strain of a medical practitioner he took up beekeeping and spent the remainder of his life with the bees.

At the close of the first world war Grace Allen, of Nashville, Tennessee, wrote an article for this magazine entitled, "The Dignity of Beekeeping." She said, "Say beekeeper to me, and I see the most charming things—white hives on green grass under the trees, probably in an old orchard. I have even a queer trick of putting a lovable old man in the picture, an old man full of rich philosophies, doing things quietly and a bit leisurely.

"But say honey producer. Immediately I lose

my nice old man under the orchard trees, and the man of the market place loses his hill billy with the bee gums and we see strong, energetic men loading a food commodity into a car."

In times like these the sad world needs a place of refuge where it is possible to relax and forget the tragedies of the hour. Mrs. Allen expressed that need in the poem with which she closed her article:

"I wish the maddened, saddened world
Could sit down here with me
And look away across the day
And see the things I see.
I wish the tired and tortured world
Could come from east and west
And hear the bees beneath the trees
Returning from their quest.
'Twould heal the very soul of them
The worn and weary whole of them
And give them utter rest."

— v —

FIFTY YEARS OF ORANGES

PERHAPS there is a lesson for the beekeeper to learn from the experience of the orange grower. When the California Fruit Exchange was organized in 1893 oranges were regarded as a luxury and the demand was light except for special occasions. The average person used only about one orange per month or twelve per year. It was easy to overstock the market and orange growing was a precarious business.

Now after fifty years the average person eats 100 oranges per year or about two boxes of the fruit per family. Instead of assuming that scarcity of the product would secure prosperity for the grower they have carried on an extensive educational campaign to extend the use of citrus fruits. The success of this effort can best be measured by the fact that the Exchange has increased its business from one million dollars in 1893 to \$150,000,000 in 1943. If the average person can be induced to eat one more orange per year it makes an outlet for 1500 cars of fruit. By continuous effort the market demand has been increased 150 times over that when the Exchange was organized.

As long as the production of oranges was small, markets were uncertain and prices often fell below cost of production. With increased production and orderly marketing has come stable demand and prosperity for the grower. With ten times the honey produced we might find a similar condition in our field.

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DECEMBER, 1943

First Quality Italian Package Bees and Queens FOR 1944 DELIVERY

	(1)	(10)	(50)	(100 and over)
2-Lb. with queen	\$4.25	\$4.00	\$3.60	\$3.40
3-Lb. with queen	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.25

Extra queens, \$1.25 each.
No discounts to dealers.

Terms: 10% down to book your order, balance 10 days before shipment. Payable in U. S. Funds.
Book your order early and avoid disappointment.

ALBERT KOEHNEN
LIVE OAK, CALIF.



THE SITUATION—

During the past season and at the present time, our stocks of Wooden Goods, Bee Comb Foundation, Smokers and some other items have been ample. The demand for glass containers has been excessive, but we have been able to care for all orders to date. It is well to anticipate your requirements in view of the labor shortages.

A. G. WOODMAN CO., Grand Rapids 4, Mich.

Read What Others Are Doing

2 Yrs. \$1.50

1 YEAR, \$1.00; 3 YEARS, \$2.00
(U. S. A. and Canada)

FOREIGN 25c EXTRA FOR
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SPECIAL

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE
For 6 Months

STARTING RIGHT WITH BEES
96 Page Book, Illustrated
BOTH FOR 75 CENTS

The A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, O.

Gleanings in Bee Culture—1 Yr. } \$1.75
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HONEY WANTED

Highest ceiling prices paid in CASH. Sell us your Honey for use under the AIRLINE label, famous for years. Write at once giving quantity, price, etc. WE FURNISH THE CANS. If you care to wire or telephone, do so at our expense.

MAX AMS, INC., 376 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

American Bee Journal Classified Ads Bring Satisfactory Results

ATTENTION PLEASE

We are now booked up for April and May 1944 on both package bees and queens. Should conditions prove favorable we hope to accept additional orders during February. Until that time no further orders will be accepted.

BESSONET BEE COMPANY, Donaldsonville, La.

QUEENS

Select young Italian queens will be available at the following price through the summer.

Quantity		
1 to 20	-----	\$.75
21 to 49	-----	.70
50 to 100	-----	.65
100 up	-----	.60

B. J. BORDELON APIARIES : Moreauville, Louisiana

Honey Servers Dripitch Pitchers

We have a small number of these on hand from pre-war. With expanding retail sales, this is the time to put one of these pitchers into your customers' hands.

DADANT & SONS : Hamilton, Ill.

THRIFTY BEES

Combless packages and queens for 1944 delivery

Write for prices and shipping dates. THRIFTY BEES are guaranteed to please. Three-banded Italians only.

W. J. FOREHAND & SONS

Fort Deposit, Ala. Breeders Since 1892

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Shows the Way to Success
Gives the latest news and views of the rabbit world—an illustrated monthly magazine of general and educational features. One year \$1.00; three years, \$2.00; sample 15c.

AMERICAN RABBIT JOURNAL
Dept. S. Warrenton, Missouri

Australian Beekeeping News

The Leading Bee Journal of the Southern Hemisphere is the "Australasian Beekeeper"

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QUEENS QUEENS QUEENS

ITALIANS

Daughters of stock bred for resistance

CAUCASIANS

Bred to, Italian Drones

PACKAGE BEES

PRICES ON PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEENS

Lots of	2-Lb. Bees	3-Lb. Bees	Extra Queens	For Tested Queens Double the Price of Untested
1 to 24	\$4.00 ea.	\$5.00 ea.	\$1.25	
25 to 99	3.80 ea.	4.80 ea.	1.15	
100 or more	3.70 ea.	4.70 ea.	1.10	

BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1944

Over 25 years' experience shipping. Paying 43½ cents a pound F. O. B. your station for Beeswax in exchange for bees and queens. Write for shipping instructions on wax. We replace any bees that die in transit if it is our fault, if the carriers' fault file claim with them.

Send for FREE CIRCULAR

Blue Bonnet Apiaries, Rt. 1 Box 70 Mercedes, Texas

BETTER BRED QUEENS

3-BANDED ITALIANS

We have a limited number of packages to offer at the following prices:

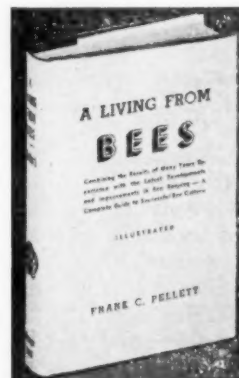
	2-Lb. Bees	3-Lb. Bees	4-Lb. Bees
1-24	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
25-99	3.85	4.85	5.85
Queens	\$1.25 ea.	50% deposit to book order.	

CALVERT APIARIES : Calvert, Ala.

To assure yourself of obtaining the best of supplies, read the ads of A-B-J—when writing to them, mention A-B-J

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—the Safest of All Gifts



A LIVING FROM BEES

By FRANK C. PELLETT

Combining the results of many years experience, with the latest developments and improvements in beekeeping. As the title suggests, this book is designed to explain how a living can be made from bees. The fundamentals of honey production are explained and the reasons given for each necessary manipulation. Conditions under which beekeeping is practical as an exclusive business and when it is better to be followed as a sideline are discussed at length.

One of the Orange Judd Farm and Garden Library Books; well illustrated; 300 pages; cloth bound. \$2.00

By the Same Author —

Frank C. Pellett

AMERICAN HONEY PLANTS—

\$3.00, postpaid.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEEKEEPING—\$2.50, postpaid.

FLOWERS OF THE WILD—\$1.00, postpaid.

BIRDS OF THE WILD—\$1.00, postpaid.

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FIRST LESSONS IN BEEKEEPING by C. P. Dadant, (revised by M. G. and J. C. Dadant). A reliable guide to things you must know first about bees, hives, producing honey, etc. Suggests management for a few colonies, the small apiary. 125 pages. Cloth. \$1.00.

HUBER'S OBSERVATIONS ON BEES translated from the French by C. P. Dadant. Classic observations of the great Swiss naturalist. The best English translation, and the only one now in print. 230 pages. Cloth. \$3.00.

American Bee Journal
Hamilton, Illinois

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



This photo shows a portion of one of our queen yards containing over 6,000 nuclei

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

2-Lb. with queen	\$3.50
3-Lb. with queen	4.50
Extra queens, each	1.10

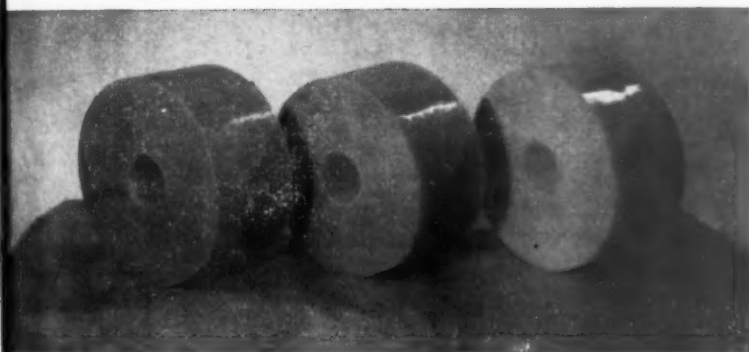
BY EXPRESS

OVERBEY APIARIES, Bunkie, Louisiana O. Z. OVERBEY, Proprietor

Beeswax



is Unmistakably Your Foundation



Because beeswax is in great demand, many beekeepers do not realize that this very demand diverts larger supplies of their wax to markets that would normally not take much of it.

Since you are a beekeeper, remember that the need of the armed forces for beeswax comes first, and that the need of the maker of bee comb foundation comes next.

Your foundation maker serves both needs. Send him your wax.

If you want Dadant's Famous Foundations, Crimp-wired, Plain and Surplus, make sure we get your beeswax. We pay the highest ceiling price, and if you do not render your own wax, we can get all the wax there is out of your comb or your slumgum. Write for particulars.



DADANT & SONS : Hamilton, Ill.

Why Buy Supplies NOW?

Hives, bodies, frames, covers, bottoms and supers are plentiful right now. Who can say how long they will be? So many things may upset plans before another season rolls around. Cartons are becoming increasingly "tight," for instance, and might be denied for use in packing many items, perhaps including bee supplies. Who knows what next may be denied for civilian use in order to win the war.

Now that the crop will soon be off the hives and marketed, look over your equipment and order your needs for 1944. Did you lose any honey this year for lack of supers, bodies or foundation? If so, don't let it happen in 1944. Nothing could please Hitler more!

You can get quantity discounts on supplies that lower the cost to you without lowering the quality. You will have ample time to get such equipment nailed up and ready for the 1944 season, if you buy this fall. You will be surprised at the savings you can make on quantities of Lewis goods now. We are busy making several carloads for a number of producers who have already bought for next season's needs. Protect your 1944 crop. Buy now!

***Buy supplies now, but buy War Savings
Bonds first.***

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY : : : Watertown, Wisconsin

BRANCHES: COLONIE & MONTGOMERY STS., ALBANY, (1) N. Y.; 1117 JEFFERSON ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.;
118 SO. LIMESTONE ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; 214 PEARL ST., SIOUX CITY, (14) IOWA

SEND YOUR ORDER TO OUR OFFICE NEAREST TO YOU

'A More Glorious Edifice than Greece or Rome Ever Saw'

IN his matchless eulogy on General Washington in 1832, Daniel Webster closed with the words quoted below. Now, 110 years later, when we must defend our heritage against "enemies foreign and domestic," we bring them respectfully to your attention.

"Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous wars should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay

waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests.

"It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these may be rebuilt.

"But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government?

"Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty?

"Who shall frame together

the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individual security, and Public prosperity?

"No, if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful and a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the monuments of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional American liberty."

BEEKEEPERS ELIGIBLE FOR SUGAR TAX REFUND

According to Section 3494A of the International Revenue Code a sugar refund can be obtained at a rate of 53½ cents per 100 pounds on fully refined sugar fed bees. Appeals for the refund must be made on Form 843, and must be filed within a year of feeding time.

In filing claims under the provisions of Section 3494A of the Code, it is necessary that the following information be submitted:

- (1) Copies of the invoices by the beekeeper covering the purchase of the sugar.
- (2) The name and address of the manufacturer of the sugar, and his Internal Revenue District.
- (3) The polariscopic test of the sugar.
- (4) The date or dates the sugar was fed bees.
- (5) The date each quantity of sugar was sold by the manufacturer to the vendor (this is necessary in order that the amount of payment to be allowed may be certified against the tax payments for the respective month or months made by the manufacturer or manufacturers).

—Ohio Beekeeping Notes.

— V —

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP NEEDED

The November scrap drive for iron and steel scrap will be continued indefinitely. As long as the war lasts, there will be a continuing need for this scrap to keep the mills supplied.

Mills are now consuming more scrap than they are receiving. Stock piles are shrinking. Get your scrap out and see that it is put to use.

— V —

SYRUPS INCLUDED IN HONEY ORDER

The War Food Administration has included honey-sugar syrups in the food order relating to the conservation and distribution of honey. Manufacturers of food products using syrups containing honey are required to apply the volume of honey against their honey quotas authorized in Food Distribution Order 47.1. This amendment is in line with recommendations made by the Honey Industry Advisory Committee.

To permit the greater part of the honey crop to be packed by beekeepers or commercial packers for table use, the order, as supplemented April 6, restricts the amount of honey which may be used during any three months period by bakers, candy makers, manufacturers, or similar persons, to 120 per cent of what they used during the corresponding three month's period in 1941, except under special exemptions.

Food manufacturers who have developed new formulas using honey may receive a special quota of honey for new products if these products have marketing possibilities after the war. Already, manufacturers of new kinds of cookies, graham crackers, soft drinks, candies, and other products have been given permission to use honey in these products.

FIND JEEPS GOOD FOR FARM USE

American farmers may find the army jeep a handy thing to have on the farm after the war, according to tests made by the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering in England. In preparation for the post war period of beating swords into plowshares, the institute has been testing various war machines that might be useful in agriculture. The tests show the jeep is capable of pulling the two furrow plow and is particularly successful with a disc harrow.

—Office of War Information.

— V —

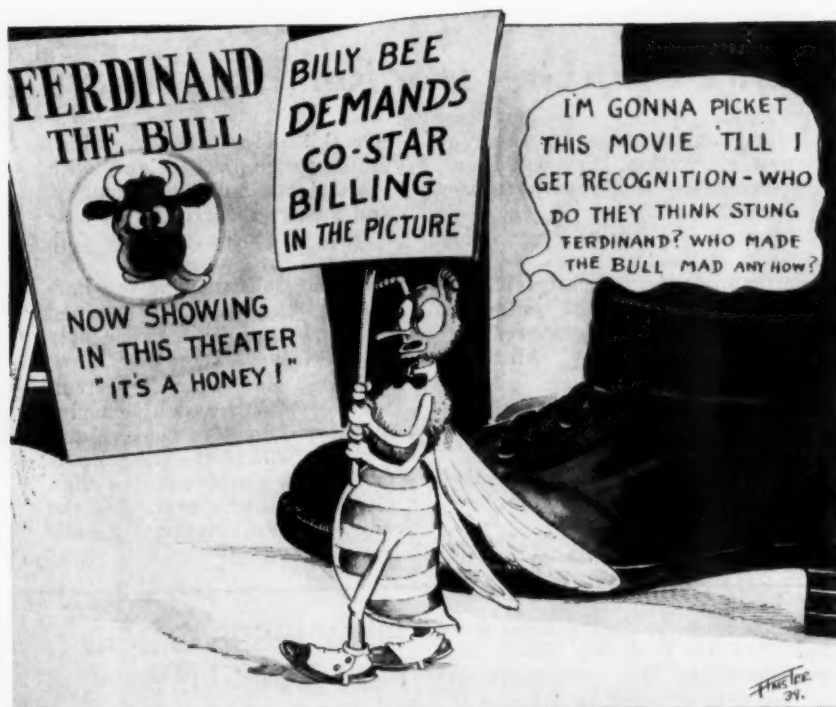
SWEET CLOVER SEED

The sweet clover seed movement from farms has been faster than last year and faster than usual. Up to October 15 about fifty-nine per cent of the commercial crop had been sold by growers, compared with forty-four per cent for the previous five year period. The movement has been most active in southeastern South Dakota and southeastern Kansas, and slowest in northwestern Ohio. Prices on October 15 to growers averaged \$9.48 per 100 pounds (\$5.69 per bushel) for clean seed. (U.S.D.A.)

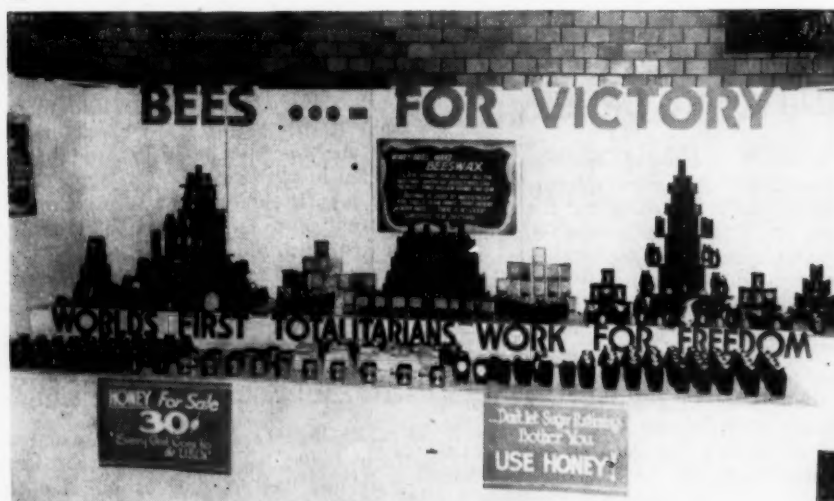
— V —

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED

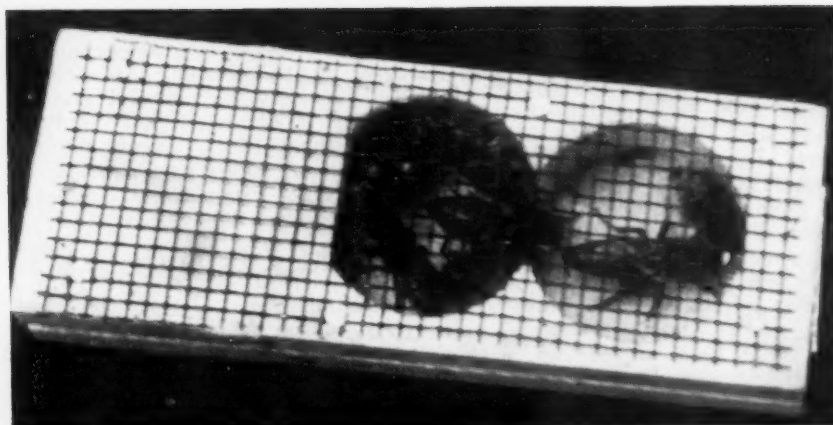
The movement of alsike clover seed is somewhat behind that of last year. It has been fastest in Minnesota and Idaho and slowest in Oregon and Illinois. On October 15 clean seed was selling at \$27.17 per 100 pounds (\$16.30 per bushel). (U.S.D.A.)



1



2



3

1—Remember—Ferdinand sat in the summer sun, smelling the lovely flowers — BUT, he sat on a bee! That started him on a roughish course and he became very tough indeed.

— V —

2—At the Victory Garden Harvest Festival, 5th Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Maryland, this "totalitarian" exhibit was presented. It was set up by George J. Abrams, of the University of Maryland, L. R. Sherman, of Glenarm, and E. A. Andrews, Jr., Govans. (1942).

— V —

3—Here is her majesty in jail. She needs only a few attendants (not a crowd); nice soft candy (not runny — nor crumbly.) A place with moderate temperature will keep her in jail safely for a week or ten days before introduction. If she is worth her salt, she will make the bees that will make you a good crop of honey.

— V —

OUR COVER PICTURE

White spruce cones, which well represent Christmas. They are often most beautiful about then. Seldom do you see more graceful ones or larger. (Photo by Cale).

— V —

ALFALFA SEED

The movement of alfalfa seed from farms has been the fastest since 1937. Up to October 15 about sixty-seven per cent of the commercial crop had been sold by growers compared with forty-nine per cent last year, and forty-eight per cent in the five year previous period. The fastest movement was in Oklahoma and Arizona, and the slowest in Utah and Wyoming. Prices to growers averaged \$32.33 per 100 pounds (\$20.00 per bushel) for clean seed, the highest on record. (U.S.D.A.)

— V —

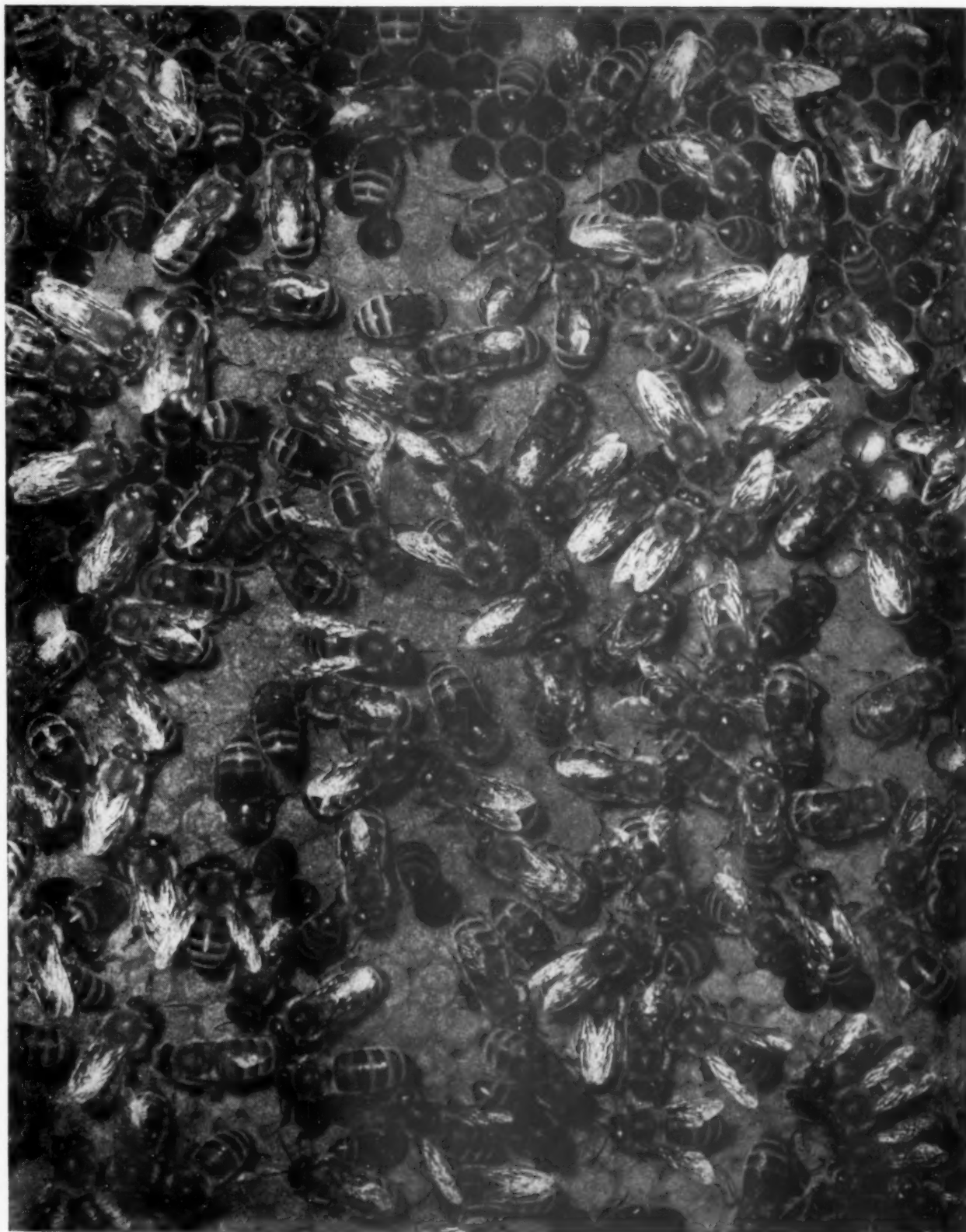
HONEY IN BELFRY

The Methodist Church, Canton, Wisconsin, which has been bothered with bees all summer, has finally discovered that they were a blessing in disguise.

The congregation had decided to reroof the church, but the project had been slowed by lack of funds. When the men took off the roof they found 125 pounds of honey. The honey was sold by the church authorities and the proceeds were placed in the building fund. This action aroused the tardy members and the fund was soon oversubscribed.

—Nelson Press Service,
Wisconsin.

FEATURES



JUST BEES—Ben Knutson, Anamosa, Colorado, packs a go-getting camera. His queen is at upper left, has a frayed wing but otherwise still a smart lady with nice solid brood.



Anise-hyssop in the test garden. Photo by Jervas Baldwin, Des Moines Register.

ANISE-HYSSOP, WONDER HONEY PLANT

By FRANK C. PELLETT

IN the December, 1940, issue of American Bee Journal appeared an article under title, "Anise-Hyssop, Wonder Honey Plant." After three more years of observation of this plant in our test garden we are more than ever convinced that it is in fact a "wonder honey plant." Three years ago we told the story of H. A. Terry a pioneer Iowa horticulturist and beekeeper who recorded his experience with this plant in the Beekeepers Journal in 1872.

It was from reading his account in that old bee magazine that interest was aroused to the extent that I sought to secure it for the test garden. I had seen it in the bush country of western Canada about 1925 when the beekeepers were getting surplus honey of a pleasing spicy flavor. It was at old Fort Garry near Winnipeg that the first contact was made. The bees were eagerly visiting the flowers but no one indicated any special interest in the plant

other than other sources of wild pasture.

At Edmonton, Alberta it was reported as the source of from one-third to one-half the crop but even then I failed to realize its importance. It was long afterward that Terry's story in the old bee magazine came to light. Terry was prominent in his day and left behind him a record of substantial achievement in the horticultural field. He originated many new varieties of plums and was among the first to take up the improvement of the peony. Some of his varieties are still in cultivation. Knowing his reputation as a plant breeder one could hardly overlook a plant which in his opinion would support ten colonies of bees per acre, yet he indicated that an acre of anise-hyssop might support even one hundred colonies.

In Terry's time the anise-hyssop, (*Agastache Foeniculum*, or *anethi-odora*) was a common plant in west-

ern Iowa. He wrote as follows:

"It produces honey in the greatest abundance, which possesses in slight degree the same fragrance of the plant, which renders it exceedingly pleasant to the taste. It commences to bloom in May or early June and blooms incessantly until late in autumn. I firmly believe that an acre of this plant well established would be ample pasturage for 100 colonies of bees.

"In manner of growth the plant somewhat resembles common catnip. On clear ground the plant may be sown broadcast, and when established will take care of itself, or it may be sown in drills and cultivated. The flowers are purple and it is well worthy of a place in the flower garden. The seeds may be sown in autumn or spring and when mature will self sow so as to produce plants in greatest



A typical plant of anise-hyssop.



Flower of hyssop.

abundance. I find my bees work stronger on this plant than on any wild plant in this part of the country (Iowa)."

A long search failed to find any wild plants and nobody knew of any source of either seeds or plants. It seems strange that a plant which had been so abundant should disappear so completely. The Indians living in this region had used it as a flavor for other food and from it had made a beverage to use as we use tea or coffee. In addition they had extracted a remedy for colds from it.

After a long search we secured plants from W. J. Boughen of Valley River, 180 miles north of Winnipeg in Manitoba. They arrived late in spring in a weakened condition but some of them grew. The plants set seed freely but it is very fine and our first attempt to grow it from seed was not very successful because it turned very dry and the young seedlings died before they could become rooted.

Since that time we have raised many thousands of seedlings and find that the plant is easy to start if planted in autumn or very early spring as Terry suggested. On a well prepared seed bed we scatter the seed when ground is frozen with splendid

results. We have tried planting the seed in flats for early start in the green house and transplanting to the open ground in late spring. They have done well by this method but requires extra work.

Terry compared anise-hyssop, which is perhaps more commonly called "Fragrant Giant Hyssop," to catnip in its manner of growth. It does resemble that plant in some ways although it grows taller and blooms over a much longer time.

Its greatest value perhaps lies in its long flowering period. It blooms freely for about three months from June until September with a scattering of flowers over perhaps five months. No other plants among the hundreds tried in the test garden have attracted the bees so consistently or for so long a time. It flowers over a much longer time than sweet clover and attracts the bees in equal numbers. The bees will be found humming among the flowers as soon as it is light in early morning and until twilight in late evening.

It is a hardy plant as is evident from its abundance along the margins of the prairies of western Canada all the way from Winnipeg to Edmonton. How far south it will succeed remains to be determined. A beekeeper who tried it in Kentucky writes that it is thriving with him and it may be that it will stand the climate even farther southward.

There are other species of giant hyssop which are attractive to the bees. The common one, (*Agastache nepetoides*) attracts the bees freely but for a much shorter time. It is far less useful for bee pasture. In California there is one, (*Agastache urticifolia*) in the high mountains of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges which grows to a height exceeding ours. From Eldorado County comes reports of yields of 100 pounds or more of light colored and minty flavored honey from this source.

Since the seed is so small, perhaps a half million to the pound, a little seed will go a long way if carefully handled but it should be started in early spring while the weather is still cool.

— V —

GIFT PACKAGES AID COMB HONEY SALES

By Eugene Wyble

SALES of fancy comb honey at premium prices can be stepped up during the two weeks immediately preceding Christmas, if they are carefully wrapped and featured as gift items.

Something besides the usual plain cellophane wrapper will be needed to add a true holiday touch. The

extent and type of decoration should be governed by the price the beekeeper feels his market will bear. Decorated honey is a luxury item and should be regarded more in that light than as a food item. The sugar shortage of this year is expected to highlight the use of sweets as a holiday gift; the gay decorations will allow your prize honey to compete on more equal terms with the candies and fancy candied fruits that will be offered in the same stores.

Probably the simplest and one of the best ways to glamorize the usual plain cellophane wrapped honey section is to put a gaily colored "Merry Christmas" sticker on the lower right-hand corner of the cellophane, immediately in front of the comb. Then tie a bright red cellophane or cloth ribbon around the wrapped section so as to completely hide the wooden frame underneath. An attractive carton, large enough to contain the wrapped block of honey without excessive crumpling of its decorations should be included for the purchasers' convenience.

Of course, the exact scheme of decoration must follow the beekeeper's personal taste. Experiment with colored wooden section, stained with regular poster or water color paints. Or use a section of brightly printed tape, just wide enough to cover the flat side of the wooden section.

One extremely attractive package was made by fastening a tiny sprig of holly to the top of the cellophane wrapped section with tiny strips of transparent Scotch tape. Then a narrow silver ribbon was tied vertically across the face of the section and tied with a small bow on top. Most of the sections were sold in ready wrapped gift boxes.

It is necessary to offer your decorated honey with your brand prominently featured, just as if it were any other type of specially packed table sweet.

The best outlets will be found through the gift shops and the fancier delicatessen stores. A few blocks may be left at drug and candy stores so as to cover all possible outlets.

Maryland.

— V —

SPRAY LOSS REDUCED BY BLOSSOM CUTTING

Cutting of blossoming alfalfa, sweet clover and weeds under orchard trees before the application of sprays helped in reducing the danger from spray poisoning in Utah. This experiment was aided by a special grant from the Utah State legislature.

Glen Perrins, Utah.

PROBLEM OF HONEY IMPORTATION

By H. A LANDER

IN years gone by, imported honey has been a comparatively small factor in the industry concerned with the processing and bottling of honey in our country. The great bulk of the honey imported found its way into industrial uses, through such channels as the baking industry and the tobacco industry. Only a very minute quantity found its way into the consumers' hands for direct consumption.

The war, with the resultant shortage of sugar and sugar products and the increased demand for honey, on the part of both industry and consumer, has brought about a great change in the demand for, and use of, imported honey. Importers have been extremely active, both directly and through their agents, rounding up lots of honey in practically all of the countries of our southern neighbors. To bring this honey to the United States has been no mean task. The layman rarely realizes the difficulties faced and the obstacles to be overcome before imported honey can be offered to the consumer.

Aside from the difficulties presented by distance and foreign languages, to the usual business negotiations necessary even in our domestic transactions, there are the added complications of foreign exchange and lack of uniformity as to manner of payment. Another serious problem is the absence of standardization of containers. In our country the five gallon can is a standard pack for practically all the bulk honey sold in car lots with the exception of a few southern varieties, which are packed in barrels containing approximately fifty gallons. Such is not the case with imported honeys. In the past two years honey sent to the United States from the countries to the south of us has arrived packed in oil cans, used metal drums, wood barrels and kegs, in many varieties of size and shape, as well as in new and old five gallon cans. The use of so many different types of containers is due to the great scarcity of metal containers at the point of shipment. Frequently many types and sizes exist within a single shipment, making it difficult to determine tare accurately. That is a problem not experienced in domestic honey transactions.

Probably nowhere in the world has honey production arrived at the advanced state at which it exists in

this country. Our beekeepers are generally dependable in grading their product so that a purchaser offered light honey is usually confident of receiving light honey when delivery is made. This has not always been the experience of purchasers of imported honey. (At this point it should be said that importers, through their insistence that shipments compare favorable with samples they have received, have brought about a great improvement in this condition). Many beekeepers in Latin America lack the modern equipment so generally in use in this country and accordingly are unable to turn out a product of our high standard. The Food and Drug Administration has refused to admit much imported honey into the United States for consumer use, unless it has been first strained or filtered to remove its objectionable qualities. This has been one of the prime headaches of the importer. In order to overcome this problem, importers have been acquainting their shippers with the United States standards and with the aid of the Food and Drug Administration are offering advice as to how the shipper's product can be made as good as comparative U. S. products.

Another very considerable obstacle in the importation of honey is the matter of loss due to leakage and breakage. As stated before, many of the containers in which honey is shipped here are second hand, and have suffered considerable wear before used by the honey shippers. The distances of travel and the types of transportation used before the honey arrives at its point of destination in the U. S., further overtax the durability of the containers. The trip may start in a wagon or truck, which travels over poor roads to a local freight station, where it is loaded into a freight car. The railroad may take it to a collecting point, which may be a city in the interior. From there another rail ride takes the honey to a city on the coast where it is loaded into a vessel sailing to an American port. There it is unloaded, not too gently, and reloaded into a freight car which is the carrier to the city of its destination. On arrival there, the honey is unloaded and probably carted by truck to the purchaser. Several additional transfers to those mentioned may have been omitted. Is it any wonder that barrels or drums arrive badly damaged or completely empty or that some kegs

arrive in the form of staves tied in a bundle or that cans are crushed beyond recognition? Until recently the importer could protect himself against such loss by insurance, but according to recent information that protection has been denied the importer.

Before the importer can contend with the foregoing difficulties, however, he has at least two other problems to solve. The first, and probably one of the greatest of all, is obtaining from the WPB the import license, which is required in order to import most honey. This is not issued freely upon request because of the limited quota set by the WPB. For example, the quota set for 1943 was 20,400 tons, and up to the present writing permits to import over 20,000 tons of this honey have been granted.

If one is fortunate enough to have obtained the import permit, he then is confronted by the second problem, namely, obtaining the shipping space to transport the honey to the U. S. Aside from the fact that there is a general shortage of shipping space, and more essential commodities have a priority on whatever space is available, honey is not a particularly desirable cargo because of the great possibility of leakage with its concomitant expense for cleaning and claims. A steamship company official in Haiti very recently told a U. S. importer, who was there, that honey would be given the least preference as cargo. This unhappy situation may be further aggravated by the accumulation of handling and warehousing expenses while the honey awaits shipment.

The WPB and the Food and Drug administration have both shown commendable cooperation in helping the importer to solve the problems of import which are within the jurisdiction of their departments.

As a result of the importer's efforts, with the aid of the two departments mentioned, a noticeable improvement in the quality of the honey shipped by some of our South American neighbors, has already taken place. In Cuba for example, a federal regulation has set up a standard for honey intended for export. The other problems discussed, however, seem to increase in complexity and new ones develop from day to day.

New York.

QUEEN REARING

By Eldon Martin

AS the queen is the soul of the colony it seems a shame that the beekeeping industry tolerates thousands of poor ones to head a colony. There are various reasons for this, but one of the main ones is that the beekeeper depends too much upon the queen breeders and not enough upon himself for choice queens.

There is a delicacy about the whole set-up of commercial queen-rearing that the buyer cannot, because of uncontrollable circumstances, be sure of getting just what he wants in a queen.

Some of the uncontrollable circumstances are mass production, transportation, weather and introduction. A queen is of no value until she has actually headed a colony and an acceptable surplus of honey has been gathered to show the concrete results.

It seems that if beekeepers would take part of their equipment and practice some sort of the simpler methods of queen-rearing such as the Dr. Miller plan as part of their apiary management, it would pay big dividends. As the average commercial producer would not need over 100 to 500 queens per year, a plan could be worked out so that the queens were reared in ideal weather at the time of the main flow, and introduced under favorable circumstances.

The queen-rearing business has its place and serves its purpose well, but should not be expected to furnish all the queens for the industry. Probably many beekeepers feel they haven't the time to rear queens. The answer is, one always has time to do that which he wants to do, and if good choice queens is what is wanted then raise at least a part of the needs of the apiary at home. By this method more of the uncontrollable factors that naturally go with buying queens five hundred miles or more away from home can be overcome.

What a pleasure it is to look in a populous colony and see a large well-developed queen that handles herself well, with a brilliant and radiant appearance, moving around on the comb. These kind of queens should be in every colony, and could be if the beekeeper would only go to a little trouble and depend more upon himself and nature for choice queens.

Missouri.

THE WAGNER PEA

By VICTOR E. WAGNER

IT was my uncle William Wagner, of Kirchheim who developed the *Lathyrus silvestris wagneri*, in the eighties in Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1888 my father brought it to Old Economy, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where it was first planted on the banks of the Ohio River.

It was I, Victor E. Wagner who with my father Karl Wagner, nurseried the young plants from seedlings transplanted when the root was about eight to ten inches long. My father brought ten pounds of seed to America. His brother William gave him the sole right of sale in the United States, but seed had to come from Wurtemberg where Uncle William had his estate and raised and treated the seed.

Uncle William who was one of the first agricultural professors had to invent a special machine to scratch or scar the seed to make it germinate in one season. He called it Ritz machine. I remember sending some plants to Louisiana, 3,000 I think for levee protection. I left home and never realized that fifty-five years after we planted the first seed in the United States that I would hear about it in the desert of Arizona.

Uncle had about a washtub full of seed at that time and about four acres in plants. The seed was planted in small boxes the same as tomatoes and transplanted into rows about twenty inches apart and seven or eight inches in the row. In the fall they were ready to ship and when replanted spaced about three feet.

I dug up one, two and three year plants to be shown at Pittsburg Exposition. First year eighteen to twenty inches; second year six to



Victor E. Wagner.

eight feet. Third year I could only dig twelve feet but roots were about half as large at twelve feet as at top. I had to cut off the roots at twelve feet about half inch in diameter.

Uncle spoke of depth of ten to twelve meters (About 33 to 35 feet) and said he expected them to last a lifetime if not longer.

As for me I am a miner having made and lost plenty in thirty-seven years, in the oil business. Just an old prospector now.

Arizona.

— V —

THE QUEEN BEE TAKES HER VITAMINS

Pantothenic acid, a vitamin of the B complex, makes it possible for a bee colony to rear a queen at will, according to the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Royal jelly, the honey by-product fed to the young female being groomed for royalty, has been analyzed by P. B. Pearson and C. J. Burgin at the Texas station and their report indicates that the product is the richest known source of this vitamin, two and one half to six times as rich as liver or yeast, which up to now have been the richest known sources of pantothenic acid.

J. D. Beeman,
Nebraska.

CUBA FIXES HONEY STANDARDS

Honey destined for export from Cuba is required, by terms of a recent presidential decree, to meet fixed standards, according to the Department of Commerce. The honey must be properly cleaned and packaged in barrels of eight staves adequately paraffined or silicate lined or in new 5-gallon cans. Honey not meeting the standards will be denied exportation. Packing plants must be licensed and exporters must be registered.

(From Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

OUR CHANCE TO RESHAPE THE INDUSTRY

By LAWRENCE E. HICKS

What is the most important animal in winning the war—the cow, the hen, the sheep or “the jeep?” What is the most important leg of a three-legged stool? My answer always has been “the leg that is missing.” Somewhere in the first five or so “most important” animals we would have to name the honeybee—the animal responsible for about 85% of all pollination.

The honeybee conditions the lives of so many plants and other animals through pollination—seed production, that it is a vital factor in soil fertility and in basic soil or water conservation programs. Where the honeybee is the “missing leg” in what it takes to produce war food crops, it can well become the most important organism of all. The longer the war lasts the greater will be the role of the honeybee and its influence on soil fertility, as we rob the “fertility bank” or reserve to squeeze out more food crops. Bees make possible legume seed production, enabling each farm to produce its own nitrate fertilizers. Thus, scarce chemical nitrates are saved for use in war explosives.

Mr. Beekeeper, you and I have a golden opportunity. We will let it slip by if we spend too much time in self-pity for all the irritating and unsolvable problems the war has brought us. “No great loss without some small gain.” Let’s forget our losses and troubles we can’t do anything about and concentrate on gains—what we can do now. We always have two big jobs, moral as well as financial responsibilities: (1) to sell bees (2) to sell honey. The second task is no problem at present and need not be for many years to come if we capitalize on all the free publicity honey has received in recent months.

The first task, “to sell” bees and their values to landowners and all others who profit from their presence, is now so timely that it was referred to above as a golden opportunity. Never before has it been so easy to demonstrate how bees are important in the economy of a typical farm. We know that the poorest third of our Ohio farms, deprived of nitrate fertilizer, will drop in yields by the end of the first year. Our average farms will show a similar drop by the second year, and even our most fertile

farms by the third year. Only by big doses of bees—legumes can each farm be made to produce its own nitrates and stay productive for the duration. For the first time in years most farmers are worried as to where their legume seed and forage are coming from. Never before has the role of beeswax in waterproofing ammunition and equipment, or in chemical warfare, been so important. Though actually of relatively less importance, most laymen now accept honey production as a part of the war food program—beekeeping as a clever method of making the same lands produce twice.

As beekeepers we need to crystallize our own ideas and thinking—and to pass along to the consuming public and to farmers what they should know about bees and our industry. To do this we need slogans, catchy phrases, terse statements full of punch and a boiling down of lengthy or involved explanations to a form which the uninitiated can grasp and remember, conditioning his attitudes and actions.

To this end, sometime before Pearl Harbor (August 1941) when the key roles of bees in national defense became obvious, the writer prepared an apiary sign to “get across” at a glance why bees are important and why an apiary should not be vandalized. As these signs were put into use in various states, and new points arose at each bee meeting, the copy was revised and improved with each edition (January 1942 and February 1943). The present version of this sign is now suitable for use in at least a dozen ways as follows:

1. To prevent apiary vandalism. Of several hundred apiaries protected by these signs, none are as yet known to have been vandalized while unprotected yards near by have suffered costly losses. Of course, the best of signs will have little or no effect on certain types of vandalism but, during war time at least, few will molest a bee yard after reading an apiary sign. The patriotic angle does carry weight and neighbors make it their business to check on day or night prowlers.

We post two to four signs in each yard, tacking them on heavy board flats attached to stakes or trees. Large headed nails are driven through washer pads to prevent corners from pulling out in the wind. Since it

seems to be impractical to print a waterproof sign, they are heated and painted with hot paraffin or a transparent shellac.

2. To educate beekeepers. The rank and file beekeeper still values bees entirely in terms of honey. We should learn to stress other values. Few have even the small amount of critical information which the sign contains “on the tip of their tongues” ready to use when an opportunity offers to sell bees or honey. By reaching all beekeepers, we can multiply ten-fold the number who in the past has made any great impact on public attitudes concerning beekeeping.

3. To use in securing apiary locations. It is a principal of human psychology that the printed message is given more weight than a verbal one which may end in high pressured proposition and think it over between confusion. Farmers like to see a proposition in black and white and think it over between nalls.

Farmers contacted incidentally when surveying for clover crops and presented with a sign, frequently decide before our next visit that they’d like to have some bees. A farmer will display the sign to neighbors or other visitors, and by the time he has related the bee story a few times, has sold himself on the bees the beeman wants to locate on his farm. With this bit of participation and the interest it arouses, the farmer develops enough pride in his bees and what they’re doing for him, that he becomes more than just a passive co-operator.

4. To educate neighboring farmers. As time permits, we feel it desirable to find an excuse to visit a few minutes with each farmer living within a mile or two of your apiary. Present him with a sign and point out that you’re giving him a valuable free pollination service. With acquaintance and a bit of help on his soil testing and soil building program which you can give him through publications or his State University, he may decide to go in heavy for legumes to his profit and yours. Many farmers are eager to grow clover seed again and proceed to do so as soon as they learn that bees are available. This contact work builds good will, unites the neighborhood in discouraging vandalism—and when a

load bogs down in the mud its easier to get someone's tractor on the job.

5. To get disease inspection funds. Legislative committees which pass on bee disease eradication funds, and the County Commissioners which pass on the local grants, seem to get the picture accurately and favorably by scanning an apiary sign or having discussed with them the facts it lists. Thus a voluminous presentation of less pertinent or confusing statements is avoided.

6. To get sugar for feeding. Many ration boards, unacquainted with what beekeeping involves, look on each sugar request as an attempt to chisel some special advantage. From the apiary signs those who make the grant readily grasp that the needed sugar will benefit many others than the beekeeper concerned.

7. To get gas for additional and emergency mileage or tires of quality to support honey loads. The signs show concisely how the farm war food program and the war effort will benefit through the request.

8. To get needed publicity. The apiary signs are quite adequate as an outline for a talk to some school, organization or club group on "The Role of Bees In Winning the War"—an idea sufficiently challenging to get an audience most anywhere. Bees, honey and war food crops are "sure fire" newspaper copy now—and data on the apiary sign with a bit of local color, names and locations added, can be built into just what the editor wants.

9. To get draft deferment consideration for manpower essential to beekeeping. In at least a few cases the apiary signs have helped draft board members to visualize beekeeping as an agricultural enterprise and as an activity beneficial to other forms of agriculture.

10. To get priorities on supplies and equipment. It is now well known that supply manufacturers have been able to continue at near normal production, largely through appreciation of the pollination services of bees—a point given major space on the apiary signs. Signs have also been used locally in many cases to get priority ratings sufficiently high to get vital metal parts.

11. To get beekeepers to maintain memberships to local or State Associations or to pay their assessments toward a national organization to work for our industry. The writer is providing, through the Ohio Beekeeper's Association, two free signs for each yard operated, to every Ohio beekeeper paying his assessment. In other states local associations have obtained a supply of the signs and are making them available free to paid-up members.

Some method should be devised to

get one of these signs or an improved revision into the hands of every beekeeper, county agricultural agent, county commissioner, legislator, biology or agricultural teacher, or farmer living near an apiary location. Since they can be obtained at approximately cost, it should be possible to finance such a distribution. Printing, labor and distribution costs are such that signs in small quantities cost ten cents each. In lots of one hundred they can be sent postpaid for five cents each to associations for

distribution free to members or sold at double their cost. The price can be cut still lower for lots of five hundred, one thousand or more, or permission will be granted responsible parties for printing and distributing of same in any manner that will insure as wide dissemination as possible of what we consider educational materials of great value to our industry. Signs, as indicated above, may be obtained by addressing the writer at 8 Chatham Road, Columbus, Ohio.

— V —

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

By Eugene Wyble

The present shortage of bee equipment has made all of us "care" conscious. "Make it do" has replaced "Buy another" as a guiding slogan for all of us.

We have all known that it pays to dump a smoker as soon as we are through with it, instead of leaving it full of charred rags or half burned excelsior. We knew that an excessive puffing of a smoker produces a hot fire that burns up the metal in time. That dampness is an enemy of the skiving leather in bellows. We knew that it paid to change hive bodies every fourth year, so they could be scraped and give a double coat of good bodied outside paint. And we probably have heard that a little black paint rubbed across the screening in a wire veil was a sure rust preventative.

But how many of us took the time to do these things?

We are doing them now. And, like me, a good many are wondering how long care like that will make quality equipment last. I can't supply a definite age length, but the accompanying photograph supplies at least a partial answer. The hives; the smoker, veil and bee gloves shown are nearly a half-century old, but still serviceable. For all but eight of their span of forty-eight years, the veil and bee gloves have seen use. The smoker, though its bellows are deeply cracked and its blast isn't what it used to be, has served for a year longer than that. The hives are mere juniors. For ten years of their life, they were stored under a shed.

All this equipment is serviceable. In fact, they were in full operation



Hive, smoker, veil and gloves, nearly a half-century old but still serviceable.

this summer and expect to continue for even more seasons. Lord forbid that you should have to make your present equipment last for as long as these have. But, if it was necessary, this photograph proves that they can endure.

Maryland.

— V —

FIRE

Don't let fire burn your honey house or your bees. Do not go away for five minutes with beeswax over a fire. It is not patriotic.

E. L. Sechrist,
California.



Dr. Wilmon Newell.

IT is necessary to record the passing of another who has had an influence on the beekeeping industry of the United States. Dr. Wilmon Newell, Gainesville, Florida, passed away on October 26, 1943. Since Dr. Newell's later years have been slightly removed from the active field of beekeeping endeavor, many who came into the work during that time do not appreciate the pioneer effort of this individual in behalf of honey production. At the time of his death he was said to be prevost for agriculture at the University of Florida and leader in the agricultural development of that state.

Dr. Newell was born at Hull, Iowa, March 4, 1878. He graduated from Iowa State College with a B. S. degree in 1897 and with an M. S. degree in 1899. He was granted a Doctor's degree in 1920. He was Assistant Entomologist for the Iowa Experiment Station for the years of 1897-99 and then took a position at the Ohio Experiment Station for the period of 1899-1902. In 1902 Dr. Newell became Assistant Entomologist and Apiarist of the Experiment Station of the Agricultural and Mechanic Arts College of Texas. It was at that time that the legislature of Texas made a special appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of an experimental apiary at the A. & M. College. The summary of the work of 1902 is made available in a special report put out by the Texas A. & M. College. This report dealt in detail with the establishment and development of the apiary during its first-year period. The report carries the names of many individuals who are prominent in the development of bee-

DR. WILMON NEWELL

By F. B. PADDOCK

keeping in the state of Texas. A large portion of this report is a "Manual for Beginners" written by Mr. Newell.

In 1903 Dr. Newell became State Entomologist of Georgia which position he held for two years, then in 1905 he became Secretary and Entomologist of the State Crop Pest Commission of Louisiana which position he held for four years. During this period he had supervision of the apiary inspection work of Louisiana. It is interesting that he returned to Texas A. and M. in 1910 as Professor of Entomology, Entomologist of the Experiment Station and State Entomologist. In his capacity here he became interested in inaugurating course work in beekeeping for students who might come to the institution with the desire to get fundamental information concerning beekeeping. A special program of research for beekeeping was inaugurated with great enthusiasm and energy by Dr. Newell. The results of this work are available in part in the official publications of the Texas Experiment Station. Dr. Newell left many records which have not been published and which contain a great deal of fundamental information for beekeepers. It was at this time that he began his study on the "Inheritance of Color in Bees." The results of this work have been mentioned in Science, but have not been made generally available to honey producers. Dr. Newell realized the inability to control mating by confinement, but was one of the early devotees of isolation as a means of insuring reasonably pure mating in queens. Dr. Newell was executive officer for the Apiary Inspection work of Texas. His first duty was to bring the law up to date and to have available to him a law which would permit.

actual control of apiary diseases in the state of Texas. The law which was passed under his guidance is one of the outstanding examples of the regulatory approach to the control of bee diseases.

The development of the three lines of work, teaching, research and regulatory were reaching a high degree of development when Dr. Newell received a call from the State of Florida to become Plant Commissioner in charge of the eradication of citrus diseases. This took him from the field of Beekeeping, although he had indirect supervision in later years of the apiary inspection work through a deputy who at present is Robert E. Foster. It was in connection with the eradication of citrus diseases that Dr. Newell gained national and international reputation as a regulatory officer. It was during this period of clean-up that Dr. Newell's ability was recognized by the citrus industry of Florida.

In 1920 he was appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture, Director of the Experiment Station and Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, which positions he held until the time of his death. Dr. Newell had been a factor in the development of the science of Entomology. Most of his effort was spent in connection with the economic field, although he had given some attention to the systematic phase of the science. He was a recognized leader in the field of Entomology and held many responsible positions in the national societies associated with Entomology. In 1920 he was President of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. Throughout his life he continued to list apiculture as one of his special interests.

Iowa.

— V —

HUCKLEBERRIES OR BLUEBERRIES

In our March issue, page 112, is a short item with the title "Huckleberries or Blueberries." The item raises the question about what the difference is between huckleberries and blueberries.

Earl E. Manges of Flintstone, Maryland, says, "These berries being my best liked berry, I have been much interested, and living in the mountains of Pennsylvania where

they are plentiful, I have been able to eat many of them. The difference is technical. The huckleberry contains ten nutlets or seeds, whereas the blueberry contains minute powder-like seeds. In flavor there is little distinction. Some connoisseurs say the blueberry is sweeter than the huckleberry, but I have not been able to notice the difference."

There, Mr. Manges has done it! So look inside for the ten nuts or the powder-like seeds, and you must have the answer.

EXTRACTING HONEY AT THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

By Walter Diehnelt

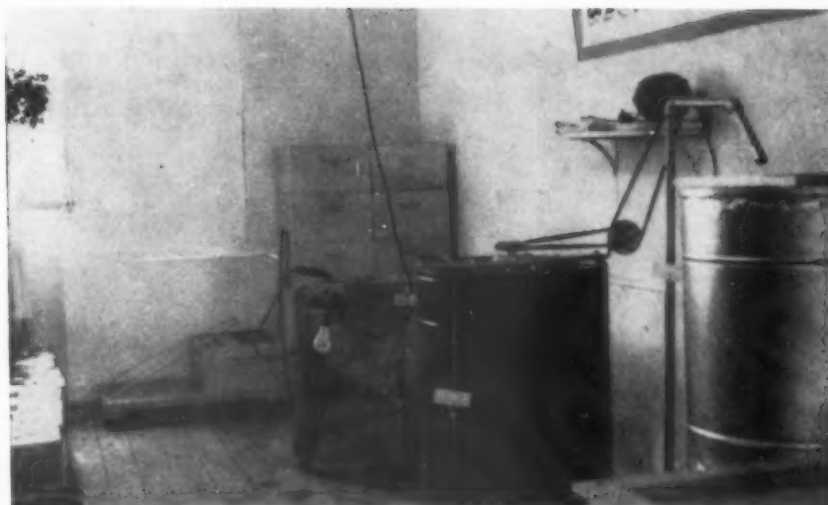
THIS year at our Wisconsin State Fair we installed a complete extracting, heating and bottling plant as a way to advertise honey. This booth was nine feet wide and thirty feet long. Enclosed are pictures taken from either end of the booth. Starting from the left of picture No. 1, note the stack of supers on platform with casters which were brought in every morning and extracted during the day. Hand trucks, by the way, are These hand trucks, by the way, are a great saving in any house where they can be used. These combs were uncapped with an electric uncapping knife and while being uncapped one man explained to the public just what he was doing and all about the combs and bees. This always attracted a very large and interesting crowd.

Aside from being an attraction to the public the beekeepers in general were more interested in the equipment, especially the electric knife and uncapping tank. This tank has a wire basket inside and is also on casters so it can be easily moved. These baskets are intended for extracting the uncappings with our large machine at Honey Acres, however, the small uncapping baskets which fit the four frame extractor will work just as well.

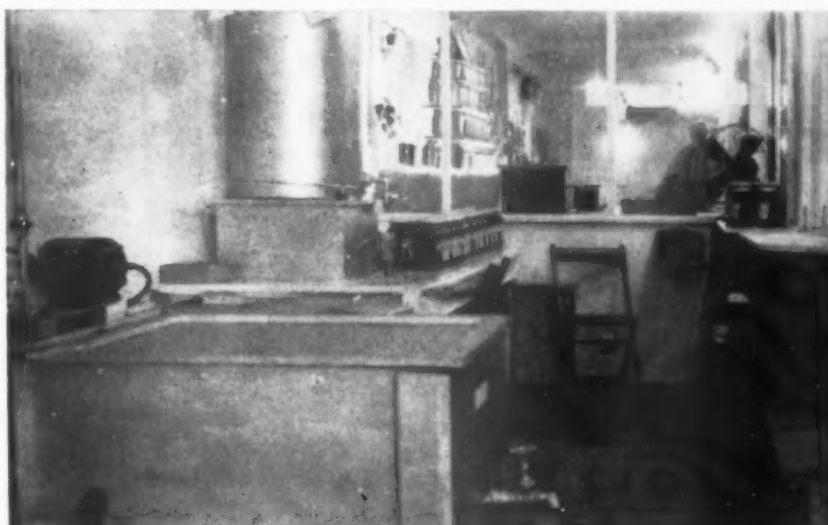
The four frame extractor used in this demonstration was motor driven and also had a half inch pump attached which you cannot see but was placed on the floor between the extractor and the settling tank. It was surprising to see the interest taken by the public when this pump started to operate and they saw the honey flowing into the settling tank.

The next operation was to fill 60 lb. cans from the settling tank, which were placed in the heating tank, on the left of picture No. 2. Here the honey was heated to 160 degrees, this tank being heated by gas, the cans set in a water bath. After reaching the proper temperature the honey was pumped directly into the bottling tank. As you will note, the pump was attached to the back of the heating tank. The feature which caused a lot of comments by the beekeepers was this three-quarter inch pump that drew the honey out of a 60 lb. can in about a minute and a half, thus eliminating the labor of lifting the cans and dumping them into the bottling tank. This honey was pumped in the evening and was then ready to bottle the following morning.

The public was also allowed to buy



Stack of supers, uncapping table, extractor, motor, settling tank. Picture No. 1.



Heating box and bottling tank. Picture No. 2.

this honey direct from the stand. We feel a display of this kind is not only good advertising but is also a way of getting our smaller beekeepers to install a modern means of preparing their honey for market. This entire setup was sold at the end of the Fair at a very reasonable price and several other beekeepers inquired for the same setup.

Besides the extracting booth our Bee and Honey Building contained a Honey Bar and also eight individual exhibits by beekeepers from different parts of the state. All exhibits featured and stressed the value of bees in winning this war.

Wisconsin.

— V —

THE FATHER OF THE GODS NURTURED ON HONEY

Zeus the father of the gods was nurtured on honey and nursed by the bees on the island of Crete. Indeed, it was for this end that the honey-

bees were born, according to Grecian legend.

The island of Crete has experienced ravage at the hands of Thor, and this god of war has shaken the foundations of the birth place of Zeus, but the bees have been scattered around the earth in order that other peoples may share the food of Zeus.

We no longer pay homage to these ancient gods, nor do we esteem honey to the extent of making it the subject of legendary endeavor, nevertheless, honey deserves a high place in the category of foods.

Honey is at once a sweet and a food. It blends well with most natural flavors, especially those of fruits. One of the main reasons for its use is that it is a natural food.

Man has made it possible for bees to store a surplus of this "food of the gods," and today you may find honey on the market and on the grocers' shelves. You, too, can have the same food with which the bees nurtured Zeus.

W. A. Stephen,
Assistant (Apiary Products)

NEW HONEY PLANT BULLETIN

"Illinois Honey and Pollen Plants" is the title of a new publication by V. G. Milum recently issued from the University of Illinois. It is a mimeographed issue of eleven pages with a rather complete list of bee plants for Illinois.

Plants are divided into groups according to their importance to the beekeeper. First are considered the major honey plants which are few in number, including the clovers, smartweed and Spanish needle. Then follows the secondary honey and pollen plants with a more extended list. Minor sources of honey and plants valuable for pollen occupy several pages. With each plant one finds notes concerning the color and quality of the honey, time of blooming, etc.

This should prove to be a very useful reference to Illinois beekeepers and we feel that it is worthy of publication in a better form. We hope that University authorities will provide another issue to be printed on good paper and with illustrations in such a form as to encourage its preservation.

— V —

COMMENTS ON CANADIAN RATIONING

I noted the comments on rationing of honey in Canada expressed editorially in November. Since this editorial was prepared, there have been changes in the regulations effective September 30.

The coupon value has been increased to twelve fluid ounces, or one pound, (old value, six fluid ounces or half pound) for extracted honey and one standard section of comb honey or one pound net of cut comb honey (old value half pound).

As two coupons fall due each month, a consumer may purchase two pounds under the new regulations. The movement of supplies which was practically at a standstill under the original plan now has become normal. The rationing was necessary to bring about an equitable distribution and the industry as a whole approved of it.

Although beekeepers will have some inconveniences in respect to sales direct to consumer, there is one feature of the rationing which should have an important bearing on the future of the industry. There will unquestionably be a large increase in the number of consumers, many of whom will continue to use honey after the war.

One other point worthy of mention was the advertising value received by honey when the regulations were announced. On three separate occasions during the period of a month, honey was mentioned over the radio on news broadcasts from coast to coast. Never before has the product received such prominence in Canada.

C. A. Jamieson, Assistant
(Research)
Central Experimental Farm
Ottawa.

— V —

COMMENT ON BLACK WIDOW SPIDER

In the interest of accuracy, I wish to contribute this to the communication from M. N. Freeland, (November) on the black widow spider.

The black widow spider is poisonous, but very rarely is its bite fatal to man. Bare fingers under the edge of a hive are not necessarily tempting to a black widow. It bites when cornered as in a shoe that is put on, or when caught in the sleeve of a shirt. Black widow bite cases occur mostly in outdoor toilets. Here the bite results from vibrations set up in the spider's web.

The symptoms following a bite from the spider are violent pain extending into most of the muscles, especially severe in the region of the bite. Accompanying the pain are some delirium, a low fever, some nausea, and a partial paralysis or at least difficulty in control of the diaphragm. This results in a forced manner of breathing and speech. These symptoms largely disappear after three days.

W. J. Baerg,
University of Arkansas.

— V —

CLOVERS ON THE HIGHWAY

At the time of the outbreak of the war a new highway cut-off, known as King George Highway, was opened to traffic between New Westminster, British Columbia and the Peace Arch at Blaine, Washington, a distance of about twenty miles. The road allowance is 200 feet wide and part of the cleared portion between the shoulders and the fences was sown to alsike and white Dutch clovers. Last summer I noticed many bees on the blossoms and the bee pasture along this new highway must be greatly improved for the bees in the vicinity. Clover was sown to assist in keeping weeds and brush within bounds, with no thought to the benefit of the bee-

keepers. To one not acquainted with plant life on the Pacific coast, forest growth is phenomenal. Cleared land, if abandoned, in a few years becomes a forest of young alders and firs twenty to thirty feet high. In fact I have seen an orchard completely taken over by a dense growth of alder and fir between the fruit trees. Eastern people know, of course, that fir trees are the staple lumber on this coast, but many other varieties, including alder logs, are utilized in the making of lumber. I have cut alders two feet thick for firewood. The road engineer had clover sown and power mowers put into operation to keep the rapidly growing forest seedlings in subjection and I commended him for the clover and suggested this would be a good policy for the government to follow in all new work.

B. L. Hugh,
White Rock, B. C.

— V —

BEEES PREFER BLOOM OF WEALTHY APPLES

Recent investigation by F. R. Shaw and Max Turner of Massachusetts State College show that bees have distinct preferences in the matter of apple blossoms. Wealthy was the most attractive of seven varieties tested, with McIntosh in second place.

(Wisconsin Horticulture
June, 1943.)

— V —

CULLING POOR COMBS

Why juggle a thousand or so supers to cull poor combs as has been suggested for winter months? We do our checking in our equipment through the year. When any piece of equipment is found which needs painting, repairing or adjusting, it is set out until a few hours can be spared to put it into shape and into service. The most logical time to cull poor combs is when you find them.

By constant culling and sorting as you handle your equipment in the hive or in the super, or in the honey house, you usually have a pretty good set of combs at all times. It takes a little extra time, but is worth while.

We also check the last supers taken off in the fall before storing them overwinter. But this usually only amounts to one or two supers per colony, as most of the supers will have been stored and fumigated right after the main crop.

When we have enough combs accumulated, they are sorted and rendered. In the meantime, they are protected from wax moth by fumigation.

Alfred P. Johnson,
Illinois.

1—SPAM, A BREAKFAST HIT

Hormel has rung the bell again with a full page colored advertisement from their agency, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., Time Magazine, August 9, 1943. The picture is of Spam 'N' Eggs and here is the breakfast hit suggestion the advertisement carries:

"Golden honey on piping hot biscuits, fried egg with edges lacy-crisp, hearty slices of broiled Spam—the perfect cool-morning breakfast! A triumph in ration points, too, because Spam is all good to eat, no bones, no waste, no surplus fat!"

The picture actually shows brown crusted biscuits with the honey running over the edges; so thanks Hormel, for a good plug!

— V —

2—ANOTHER ONE OUTDOORS

Mrs. Henry E. Piechowski of Redgranite, Wisconsin, also had a grand outdoor colony as this picture shows. It was started by a swarm of bees in a tree in one of the outyards and grew to these proportions.

— V —

3—BEES PAY DIVIDENDS HERE

The busy little bee is doing great things for William L. (Bill) Moran, who got a "bee in his bonnet" and it became an idea—the sales of their product is paying for his college education at University of Utah.

After paying for his education with the bees, Mr. Moran is now studying to obtain a master's degree in Sociology—and the bees are doing the financing.

Completely void of any knowledge concerning the bee until a few years ago when a swarm moved into his back yard while he was ill, Mr. Moran is now one of Utah's top ranking authorities on bees, becoming, in fact, state bee inspector.

Bee disease, apiaries, drones, swarms—these words mean a lot to Mr. Moran, who can tell you anything you care to know about the efficient insects. When the swarm decided that the Moran tree was a good place to make a home, Mr. Moran, studied the possibility of making money with them. After reading all the books he could get on the subject and working for several beekeepers, he was in a position to set up his own hives.

While an employee of the board of agriculture and state inspector he is responsible for seeing that all hives in the state are inspected annually. Unless this is done there is a possi-

1



2

bility that the bees will develop a malady bacillus larvae, commonly known as "bee disease."

He is going to the University of



3

California at Berkeley where he will take up his studies—and the bees are responsible for it all.

Glen Perrins, Utah.



RECIPES



All-Bran Honey Orange Bread

- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1 cup honey
- 1 egg
- 1½ tablespoons grated orange rind.
- 2½ cups flour
- 2½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¾ cup orange juice
- 1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran

Blend shortening and honey; add egg and orange rind and beat well. Sift flour with baking powder, soda and salt and add to first mixture alternately with orange juice. Add All-Bran. Pour into greased loaf pan and bake in moderate oven (325° F.) for 1 hour and 10 minutes.

Yield: 1 loaf (5¼ x 9 1/3 inch pan).
The Kellogg Co.

— V —

Pineapple-Carrot Salad

- 1 c. grated carrots
- 1 c. crushed pineapple
- ½ c. nuts chopped
- 1 pkg. lemon gelatin
- 1 c. hot water
- 1 c. pineapple juice
- 1 T. vinegar
- 1 t. salt
- ½ c. honey

Add the gelatin to the boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add salt, vinegar, honey and pineapple juice. Set aside to thicken. When partly set, add carrots, nuts and pineapple. This salad may be made in

a ring mold. When turned out on a plate, tuck lettuce leaves under and around the outside edge, and place a small server with salad dressing in the center hole.

Mrs. Stella Launer Gill,
Illinois.

— V —

Frozen Pineapple Carrot Salad

- ½ c. cream cheese
- ½ c. mayonnaise
- ½ c. marshmallows
- 1 c. whipping cream
- 1 c. crushed pineapple, drained
- 1 c. grated or ground carrots

Cream the cheese and mayonnaise. Add the marshmallows cut fine. Add carrots and pineapple, and fold in the cream beaten stiff. Let stand in refrigerator three hours. Decorate with Maraschino cherries.

Mrs. Stella Launer Gill,
Illinois.

— V —

A Honey Cake

- 1 lb. honey
- 4 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 4 cups of flour
- 3 teaspoons (heaping) baking powder
- ½ cup chopped nuts
- ½ cup raisins
- Grated orange shell, a few cloves, and English peppers if desired.

Heat honey. Put baking powder in warm honey. Mix until about the

consistency of sweet cream. Mix eggs with sugar and add to honey. Then add flour, nuts, spice, etc. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Mrs. Herman,
New York.

— V —

Honey Butter

Take one pound of candied alfalfa or clover honey that has been well candied and mix one pound of good butter with the honey. Mix thoroughly together. Then make honey and butter into small quarter pound cubes, wrap in wax paper and put in refrigerator or in a cool place, but do not freeze. Serve on hot cakes, or bread sandwiches for children in a school lunch, or on hot rolls or biscuits for breakfast. Don't freeze because it spoils the honey flavor.

John T. Bateman,
California.

— V —

Honey Drop Biscuits

- 1¾ cups general purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ¼ cup shortening
- 2/3 cup milk
- ¼ cup honey, strained
- ¼ cup granulated sugar
- Cinnamon

Mix and sift all dry ingredients. Cut in shortening. Combine milk and honey and add. Drop by spoonfuls in small greased muffin tins and sprinkle with granulated sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for 12 to 15 minutes.

(What's New in Foods and Nutrition,
December, 1942)

— V —

Peach Brown Betty

- 2 cups soft bread crumbs, toasted
- ¼ cup butter, melted
- 2 cups sliced peaches
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup honey
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- ½ cup peach juice

Mix bread crumbs and butter lightly with fork. Cover bottom of buttered baking dish with one-half of the crumb mixture. Add peaches, then salt, honey and lemon juice to flavor. Top with remainder of the crumb mixture. Add peach juice. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for about 30 minutes.

(What's New in Foods and Nutrition,
December, 1942)



AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Let us give thanks today for the many blessings of an American Christmas!

— V —

As a great American tradition we remember our friends and customers with a greeting at holiday time. Let us make it a practical greeting by sending a copy of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes," "Honey Recipes— for Sweets, for Energy, for Conservation," or "Why Bees Are Busy." The Institute will include envelopes and greeting cards with orders that are received by December 12.

— V —

The magazine, "Home Desirable" has a full page on honey and honey hints in the September-October, 1943, issue. The article ends with the following:

"If you're intrigued by the appetite stimulating possibilities of honey you'll want a copy of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes." The price is ten cents. The source is the American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin."

Because of this and because of an article by the Home Life editor of the Boston Post of October 17, many requests came to the office for honey recipes."

— V —

"Pear-A-Graphs," a bulletin that goes to food editors throughout the country, included a recipe for baked pears with honey.

— V —

The Director of the American Honey Institute was one of the speakers at the State Home Economics luncheon meeting in Milwaukee on November 5. This was held in connection with the State Teachers Annual Convention. In a sense it was a homecoming for the Director because she served as secretary-treasurer of the State Home Economics Association for eight years.

— V —

One of the latest pieces of pro-

motion is an outsert prepared by the Institute. These outserts will be attached to 400,000 packages of a nationally known product. Members will receive a copy in the next news release.

— V —

Because of an announcement in the Washington, D. C., "Evening Star" of October 21 on National Honey Week many requests came to the Institute office for honey recipes.

— V —

The Institute has been asked to furnish honey recipes with small amount of shortening to a nutrition group. A national meat organization tells us that there should be no concern over available lard for at least a few months, so "Let's Bake a Pie."

— V —

A letter from the American Red Cross, recently received in the Institute office, reads as follows:

"The Nutrition Department of the-----Chapter of the American Red Cross would appreciate very much if you would send us copies of your pamphlet, "Honey the Clock Around" for distribution among our classes. We have about 100 graduates a month and know there are many who would enjoy your publications.

Also, if you have any new publications you would care to send us we would appreciate it greatly.

Thank you for your kindness in the past and we hope we haven't caused you too much bother."

— V —

December 31, 1943 is the last day that contributions received by the American Honey Institute for 1943 will be listed in the Annual Directory. Commercial State Bank Building, Madison, Wisconsin.

SWARM CONTROL

Isn't it a grand and glorious feeling to see swarming come to an end, with the bees in good condition and ready to take care of the honeyflow? To secure a maximum crop you have to have your bees in swarming condition and yet keep them from swarming.

Location is a big factor. What works in one place fails in another, but one of the main things is the location of the yard itself. If possible, I place my bees in the open or nearly so, facing them so the prevailing winds hit the entrance, giving the colonies plenty of air (Texas) and allowing enough room so the bees do not cluster outside. The material with which your hives are built has much to do with swarming. Hard pine lumber is perhaps the hottest material. I use metal tops with the inner cover nailed to the top with an air space between also.

I want to start off in the spring in nothing less than two story hives and three is better. Then before swarming time, look the bees over, and if it is necessary, split the second story, putting in from four to five sheets of foundation, and putting the split body onto another hive that may need it. Young bees naturally want to build comb and if you get them to drawing foundation, your trouble is partly over, particularly when they are given plenty of room.

I used to think old queens were the worst swarmers, but I believe our one to two year old queens swarm just as much. Old queens will cause supersedure, and, of course, young queens are best to prevent this, but they cannot always be sure to be provided.

I have found that you can produce comb honey on top of a five or six story hive if you have the bees. I have learned too that you can produce a hundred pounds of honey with a story and a half hive, but you must give them room.

We have produced the finest honey ever, mostly Guajillo. Last year I produced extracted honey that would make water look off color and comb honey that would make snow look dark. We have a better honey this year.

My record this year is five swarms out of six hundred colonies and my yard of eighty is three years without a swarm, but swarming conditions have been in my favor. Some years you can get behind and then you will have swarming aplenty, but sufficient ventilation and room are the big factors.

M. B. Hinton,
Texas.

Anderson's Quality Bees & Queens

Queens	Bees 2-Lbs.	Bees 3-Lbs. 1 to 24	Bees 4-Lbs. 25 to 99	Bees 5-Lbs. 100 Up
\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
\$1.05	\$3.35	\$4.35	\$5.35	\$6.35
\$1.00	\$3.20	\$4.20	\$5.20	\$6.20

B. A. Anderson & Co.

OPP, ALABAMA

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Extracted Honey Wanted

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Merry Christmas

Treat yourself to Red Stick
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Queens, each	1.25

Also queens from resistant stock.

RED STICK APIARIES

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YOUR PATRONAGE.

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Meetings & Events

THE SECOND BEE AND HONEY CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

Beekeeping history will be made at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, January 11-12-13, when all branches of the beekeeping industry hold a joint meeting.

It will be the first time in history, that the many thousands of producers in all parts of the United States will be represented by delegates through their State Associations. The National Federation of State Beekeepers Associations, which was launched on its way at the Morrison Hotel in January, 1943, will hold its first meeting. All State Associations in the nation have been invited to send delegates with full authority to act for their state.

The National War-Time Council, also created last January, representing all branches of the industry, with Mr. E. G. Brown, Iowa, Chairman, and Mr. E. B. Everitt, Pennsylvania, Acting Secretary, will complete plans for establishing a permanent office, with a secretary, so badly needed to adequately represent the bee and honey industry.

Supply manufacturers, honey packers, inspectors, bee and queen breeders, and government representatives will be present, to make plans for the future, of our industry.

The Program

Tuesday, January 11, will be given over entirely to a program of speakers. These speakers will be leaders in all branches connected with the industry, and will advise what can best be done. The topics and the discussion will be so designed that the groups and committees meeting the following two days will be guided by them.

On the program we expect to have such men as Dr. Jas. I. Hambleton in charge of Bee Culture, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Harold J. Clay, Food Distribution Administration; Mr. J. B. Hudson of the War Food Administration; Mr. W. T. Dedicott, Chief of the Sugar Section, OPA; Mr. Henry Bane, Economist of the Farm Credit Administration; Walter F. Straub, in charge of Food Rationing, OPA; Mr. Lewis White of the Honey Industry Advisory Committee; Mr. Allen Root, representing beekeeping

manufacturing industry of the advisory committee; and some outstanding honey producer.

The first day's session will be an open meeting and all beekeepers are invited to attend. On January 12-13 there will be a number of joint sessions, but the work will be largely done by committees. If there is a sufficient number of beekeepers present, not on committees to warrant continuing the program, this can be arranged and discussions held on beekeeping problems.

Resolutions from State Beekeepers Associations

Already the committee on organizations has received resolutions from State Beekeepers Associations on the following subjects:

(1) That more active investigation be carried on to find the cause and cure for Nosema disease now considered to be one of the greatest problems confronting beekeepers all over America. (2) That all possible effort be made to establish a floor price on honey for the duration of the war and for a specified number of years afterward.

(3) To establish a standard size for the opening of 60 lb. honey cans.

Full Program In January

The complete program will be published in January. I have appointed H. J. Rahmlow, Madison, as chairman of the program committee. He is already busy and a good program is assured.

James Gwin, Pres.
American Honey
Producers League.

— V —

Middlesex County (Mass.) December 18, Concord

The December meeting of the Middlesex County Association will be held on Saturday the 18th at 7:00 P. M. at 19 Everett Street, Concord, where a supper featuring beans and comb honey will be enjoyed. Charles M. Lamprey of Sudbury will show color photo slides and movies of flowers and wild life in Florida. We are grateful for the cooperative efforts of members and friends of the

club which make these gatherings possible and enjoyable. Mixed attendance consistently good reached a high of fifty high in October.

A. M. Southwick,
President.

— V —

Ohio Beekeepers' Short Course

An intensive two day Beekeepers' Short Course is being scheduled for December 10 and 11 at the Ohio State University, Botany and Zoology Building, Room 100. The theme of the subject material for the course will be built around war-time and post-war problems, increasing honey and beeswax production, and the management of bees to insure better pollination of war-time crops dependent on insect pollination.

An unusual number of out-of-state speakers will be scheduled on the program for the Beekeepers' Short Course. This has been possible since the National Entomological Societies are meeting in Columbus just preceding the dates for the Short Course. Already Dr. J. I. Hambleton, Director of the Federal Bee Culture Laboratory; Professor E. F. Phillips, Cornell University and Prof. J. A. Munro, North Dakota Agricultural College have consented to appear on the program. There doubtless will be other talented out-of-state speakers also.

The Beekeepers' Banquet will be on the evening of the first day, December 10. The Ohio Beekeepers' Association is cooperating in the course and are scheduling their annual winter meeting at this time.

Registration fee for the course is \$1.00. A program of the Beekeepers' Short Course will be mailed on request to the Division of Bee Culture, Botany and Zoology Building, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

— V —

In Memory of Elmer E. Mott

Beekeepers everywhere will regret to learn of the passing of one of the pioneer beekeeper's in the state of Michigan.

Elmer E. Mott passed away peacefully, after a heart attack at his home in Glenwood, Michigan, October 11th, at the age of seventy-nine, within a few weeks of eightieth birthday. Funeral services were held at the Seventh Day Adventist Church, of which he was for many years a devout member, and who help to build the church in which his last rites were held. Relatives, friends and neighbors gathered to pay their last respects to this grand old man, and it was fitting that he lay surrounded by great masses of lovely bouquets (Please turn to page 469)

DECEMBER, 1943

Wanted White Extracted Honey
Send Sample and best price Frt. Paid to Cincinnati, O.
THE FRED. W. MUTH CO.

It's Santa's
favorite
charity!

WE'VE never asked Santa Claus what his favorite charity is, but we'd bet the old fellow would chuckle: "Why, Christmas Seals, of course!"

You see, these little Seals give the greatest gift of all—health, life itself. As long as Santa can remember, the American people have made this a part of their Christmas giving—in depression and prosperity, in peacetime and war.

This year our needs are doubly great—because a wartime rise in tuberculosis must be prevented. So, make sure that every letter and package carried by Santa is stamped with your Christmas gift to mankind—and please send in your contribution today!



BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Because of the importance of the above message, this space has been contributed by

(Your Name Here)

Pettitt's Package Bees

ALL SOLD FOR 1944

Regret that we cannot accept more orders for 1944 than we have already booked. Will try to have even more bees in 1945.

Morley Pettit : Tifton, Georgia

WANTED

Package Bees and Queens

- Package shipments required April 10th to May 10th
- Queens required daily April 15th to June 1st
- Please quote prices, quantity and possible delivery dates

Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers, Ltd.

123 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

York's Package Bees & Queens For 1944

We are now booking orders for spring delivery and expect the demand to surpass the past season which was the greatest we ever had. Place your order now without delay.

**Quality Bred
Italians** ►

QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEENS

Quantity	1 to 24	25 to 99	100 up
Queens	\$1.10 each	\$1.05 each	\$1.00 each
2-lb. packages	3.65 each	3.50 each	3.35 each
3-lb. packages	4.75 each	4.55 each	4.35 each

For larger packages add the difference between 2-lb. and 3-lb. packages for each additional pound of bees. Order direct from this advertisement and save time. Yours for full weights, quality bees, young queens and satisfaction.

YORK BEE COMPANY : Jesup, Georgia, U. S. A.
(THE UNIVERSAL APIARIES)

**ITALIAN BEES AND
QUEENS**

F. E. MORRISON BUTTE CITY,
CALIFORNIA
P. O. Box 320, Formerly at Petaluma, Calif.

Do you know about the
LORD'S ACRE PLAN
for support of the rural church? Get monthly
reports of it in the

Farmers Federation News

3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample
copy. Address ASHEVILLE, N. C.

FOR SALE

BRIGHT YELLOW AND THREE
BAND QUEENS

GRAYDON BROS.

RT. 2 GREENVILLE, ALA.

MEETINGS & EVENTS

(Continued from page 467)

and wreaths of flowers which he, in life, so dearly loved.

This man, who worked among the bees for more than forty years had learned great lessons of patience, humility, kindness and generosity. Mr. Mott spent many happy hours pondering over the miracle of the bee, and by his faithful and persistent selective method did produce what is nationally known as the Mott Strain of pure three-banded Italian queens, which in turn produce gentle, hardy, hustling honey gathering bees, with almost one-hundred per cent non-swarming qualities. Thousands of beekeepers who did not know him personally will nevertheless appreciate the magnificent job he did, and the memory of Mr. Mott will be a pleasant one to all who ever knew him.

D. C. Tart & Co.

Michigan.

— V —

Bronx County (New York) Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Bronx County Beekeepers' Association will be held on Sunday, December 12, at the home of the secretary, Harry Newman, 3016 Bronx Park East, Bronx, at 2:30 P. M.

This will be a special meeting as we are to have with us on this occasion the state bee inspector, A. C. Gould, who will give us a lecture in connection with his great work among the big commercial beekeepers of the state. This is a treat anyone interested in apiculture will not want to miss. Another splendid feature is that this is a joint meeting with our friends of the New Rochelle Beekeepers' Association. After the business of the meeting we will have our usual Christmas social party.

Anyone interested in beekeeping will be cordially welcomed. Refreshments will be served, and questions in beekeeping will be welcomed. Come and enjoy a fine afternoon among a lot of good beekeepers.

Harry Newman,
Secretary.

Allegheny County (Pa.) Dec. 17

The Allegheny County Beekeepers Association will meet Friday evening, December 17 at 7:30 P. M. in the Downtown Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Wood Street and Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. — V —

Indiana Convention, December 15, Indianapolis

The Indiana State Convention will meet in its annual session in the House of Representatives, at the State House, Indianapolis, December 15. A full program of interest has been arranged. Everybody is invited.

James E. Starkey, Sec'y.

— V —

Short Course in Beekeeping in Manitoba, January 17-28.

The annual short course in beekeeping will be held at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, from January 17 to 28. This is the twenty-second short course at the university. Lecturers are A. V. Michener, L. T. Floyd, and W. S. McLeod.

The whole field of practical beekeeping will be covered in about

fifty-five fifty-minute periods. A complete program will be prepared and available for those who will like copies a few days before the opening of the short course. Each student will receive a copy at the start.

During the last week of the course, members of the Manitoba Association will meet for two days in annual convention. The afternoon and evening sessions will become a part of the short course and will offer a chance for students to meet leading beekeepers of the province. The tuition for the course is \$5.00.

— V —

New Rochelle (N. Y.) Dec. 19

The New Rochelle Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bailey, 18 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday, December 19, at 2:30 P. M. The meeting will be in the form of a Christmas party and all members are urged to bring their families and the children. Let us make this a real get together. Santa Claus will be there to greet you.

S. Barnes, Secretary.

"Magnolia State" Strain of Italians FOR 1944

Jensen's Apiaries in announcing prices offering package bees and queens for sale again, have had to make some momentous decisions, wherein the interest of our customers has figured largely in our final decision to continue in business under present conditions. Replacements for men gone into the Country's Services for a time seemed hopeless, but some of the most experienced will again be on the job, and other helpers.

	Queens	With Queens 2-Lb. Pkgs.	With Queens 3-Lb. pkgs.
1-24	\$1.10	\$3.50	\$4.50
25-99	1.05	3.35	4.35
100-up	1.00	3.20	4.20

Orders booked and on file will take our entire April output.

Thanking all our customers for past favors, we extend to all beekeepers everywhere Season's Greetings.

JENSEN'S APIARIES MACON, MISS.

**SELL US YOUR
HONEY NOW...AND
SAFEGUARD YOUR
FUTURE SALES**

● Here is an opportunity to establish *permanent* connections with one of America's largest honey merchants. Sell us your honey now, all of it, in carload lots. (Smaller amounts accepted from nearby points.) We pay top ceiling prices. We also want your beeswax. For this we pay \$.41½ for clean, pure, yellow wax. All prices effective at shipping points. Send your samples at once. Cans returned in accordance with OPA order No. 275, if desired.

THE JOHN G. PATON COMPANY, INC., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Highest Quality Bees : Super-Duper Service

Due to tremendous demands for package bees for Spring 1944, we are booked to capacity until May 15th and will not book any more orders until further notice.

Thanks for fine and cordial business relations afforded us during 1943.

GARON BEE COMPANY
DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

Quality Italian Bees and Queens

Queens	2-Lbs. Bees	3-Lbs. Bees	4-Lbs. Bees	5-Lbs. Bees
\$1.10	\$3.50	1 to 24 \$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
\$1.05	\$3.35	25 to 99 \$4.35	\$5.35	\$6.35
\$1.00	\$3.20	100 Up \$4.20	\$5.20	\$6.20

Kermit Anderson
OPP, ALABAMA

Send your cappings and old comb to MUTH for rendering into beeswax.
THE FRED. W. MUTH CO. Pearl and Walnut Cincinnati, Ohio

WE ARE BUYERS OF... **ROBINSON WAGNER CO. INC.**
BEESWAX 110 E. 42nd ST. . . NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" ITALIANS
Package Bees and Queens
St. Romain's "Honey Girl" Apiaries, Moreauville, La.

Thanks, Ten Millions
WE ARE BOOKED TO THE LIMIT
FOR 1943. TRY US NEXT YEAR
The VICTOR APIARIES, West Columbia, Tex.

ROOT QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES
GLASS AND TIN CONTAINERS
HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED
M. J. BECK
Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON
510 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED

First class queen breeder year round or seasonal. Top salary for A-1 man. Must be capable to produce quality and quantity.

THE PUETT CO. HAHIRA, GEORGIA

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Canadian beekeepers too have wartime problems. If you are interested in bee activities "North of the Border," send us your subscription NOW. We will see that you receive each monthly copy regularly. Each issue contains timely articles of value to beekeepers everywhere, and News and Views from Coast to Coast.

Subscription price, \$1.25 per year in U. S. A.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
OSHAWA, ONTARIO



TOO LATE

We can no longer accept orders for lots of 1,000 hive bodies but we can accept orders for smaller quantities and for most any quantity of frames and other wooden goods. Order your bee supplies now for spring shipment.

GLASS We again have a large stock of **ECONOMY** style glass jars ready for quick shipment.

Carton of 24	1 Lb.	12 Lbs.	70c per case
Carton of 12	2 Lb.	9 Lbs.	42c per case
Carton of 6	5 Lb.	10 Lbs.	50c per case
Twelve cartons of 5 Lb.			\$5.00 per lot
Twenty-four cartons of 5 Lb.			\$9.95 per lot

CANS

Carton 16 square 5 gal. tin cans, 2 1/2 in. caps, wt. 54 lbs., \$5.40

WRITE FOR LABEL CATALOGUE and prices on window cartons and shipping cartons.

WALTER T. KELLEY CO. : Paducah, Kentucky

CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

The regular Crop and Market questions this month were not sent out and so there is no summary market conditions available for the December issue. However, the market situation is such that there is little to be said for the actual sale and movement or availability of honey.

It is quite evident now that the total crop for the year is even smaller than had been estimated by the government at an earlier date. Apparently, there will be little available honey after the first of the year and the stocks which have accumulated in the hands of distributors will have to do until the crop for 1944 is in sight or available.

The ceiling price on honey makes it a top legal barrier against sales at higher prices. Many beekeepers have turned into retailers to take advantage of the extra earnings which they can secure from that effort. There is every evidence of a general disregard of ceiling prices, but the amounts involved, although in total become fairly large, are not in the individual sense of any particular importance. It is unfortunate that beekeepers will not or cannot abide by the regulations to hold honey in line, thus doing their part in the general attempt to keep living costs within a safe framework.

Beeswax still remains strategic with large demands being made on stock piles for military purposes and availability of wax for civilian needs correspondingly reduced. Beekeepers as a whole lose sight of one fact which should be kept in mind by every honey producer who wants to remain in business and that is the fact that any advantage which may be obtained by black market prices for beeswax or by availability of markets which tend to take beeswax away from the stock pile available for comb foundation manufacture and for war use, is seriously affecting the future of his business.

Generally the condition of bees seems to be good. A long fall flow with aster, yielding abundantly for the first time in quite a few years, in most of the mid-west territory, put bees in excellent shape, with young bees and large clusters for

HONEY WANTED

Cars and less than cars
Mail Samples

C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Are You Keeping Up?

...with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject! You'll be interested in at least one of these magazines...and you have the assurance that the articles are written by people who know. Send in your subscriptions today!

Bee Magazines	Per Year
American Bee Journal.....	\$1.00
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Beekeepers Item.....	1.00
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National (Saddle) Horseman.....	5.00
The Horse, bi-monthly, breeding, schooling, training, sports.....	5.00
The Chronicle, weekly, breeding, fox hunting, racing, shows.....	5.00
Thoroughbred (Horse) Record, w. Saddle & Bridle, m.....	4.00
Rider & Driver, m., horses-sport-pleasure.....	3.50
The Iowa Horseman, m.....	2.00
Bit and Spur, m., horsey.....	1.50
Palomino Horse, m.....	1.50
NRA Round-Up, (Rodeo).....	.50
Spokesman & Harness World, m.....	1.00
Farming	
American Farm Youth.....	.75
Fletcher's Farming.....	.50
Goats	
American Dairy Goat News.....	1.00
Goat World (6 mo. \$1).....	2.00
Livestock	
The Cattleman.....	1.00
New Mexico Stockman.....	1.00
Pacific Stockman.....	1.00
American Cattle Producers.....	1.00
Florida Cattleman.....	1.00
National Live Stock Producer.....	.50
Texas Live Stock Journal.....	1.00
The Sheepman.....	1.00
Breeder-Feeder, m., Brahman, India cattle.....	1.00
Arizona Stockman, m.....	1.50
Pigeons	
American Pigeon Journal, utility, fancy, racing.....	1.50
Pigeon News, fancy only.....	1.50
Poultry	
Northeastern Poultryman, 24 issues, 2 yrs.....	1.00
Cackle & Crow, the Poultry Paper.....	1.00
Pacific Poultryman.....	.50
Bantam Magazine.....	1.00
Rabbits	
Small Stock (rabbits, cavy, exclusively).....	1.00
American Rabbit Journal.....	1.00
Am. Sm. Stock Farmer, (Rabbits only).....	.50
Fruit	
Better Fruit, monthly.....	1.00
Eastern Fruit Grower.....	1.00
Dairying	
Dairy Farmers Digest.....	1.00
Dairyland News, semi-monthly.....	.50
Dairyman's Journal.....	.35
Other Specialties	
Small Commercial Animals & Fowls.....	.50
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Standard Rabbit and Pet Journal

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The Southern beekeeper, own magazine, but read by studious honey producers everywhere. With the American Bee Journal makes a combination that covers the beekeeping field.

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Timely topics on western Canadian beekeeping and all the news about Canada and Canadian markets. You cannot afford to be without the most up-to-date information in these days of great changes. Sample copy free. Address WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER, Wallingford Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

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If you are interested in Pigeons, you need the AMERICAN PIGEON JOURNAL, an informational instructive 52 page monthly magazine. Sample 15c; 12 months, \$1.50.

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An adequate supply of Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation will assure you fine combs this season. You are protected too, when you know it is made of pure beeswax.

DADANT & SONS

MANUFACTURERS

HAMILTON, : : ILLINOIS

WANTED U. S. No. 1 White Honey and other grades in 60-lb. tins. Send samples and quotations to

JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY

5151 Denison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; 130 Imlay St., Brooklyn, N. Y. or 1204 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

• THE MARKET PLACE •

BEES AND QUEENS

ORDER YOUR PACKAGE BEES for early spring delivery at once, for the Mott strain of pure Three-Banded Italians, to be shipped from our Southern yard. The number of packages available are limited. Write for prices. D. C. Tart & Co., Glenwood, Michigan.

SOLD OUT both package bees and queens until June. Jasper Knight, Hayneville, Alabama.

NOW BOOKING ORDERS for early queens. Shipment starts March fifteenth from our Southern queen yard. Breeders picked from our Michigan queen yard, eighty cents each, nine dollars per dozen. Walter D. Leverette Apiaries, 114 East Congress Street, Caro, Michigan.

THREE BANDED Italian queens for 1944, 90c each. Booking orders now for spring delivery. Alamance Bee Co., Geo. E. Curtis, Mgr., Graham, N. C.

CAUCASIAN Package Bees. Let us book your order 1944 spring delivery. Lewis & Tillery Bee Co., Greenville, Alabama.

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS—Pure Italian. Prompt shipment, low prices and honest dealings, CRENSHAW COUNTY APIARIES, RUTLEDGE, ALA.

HONEY FOR SALE

HONEY FOR SALE—We buy and sell all kinds, any quantity. H. & S. Honey and Wax Company, Inc., 265-267 Greenwich St., New York.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

PLEASE NOTE. While we use every precaution to list only reliable buyers in this department, we advise readers to sell honey for cash or C. O. D. unless they have thoroughly investigated the buyer as responsible on open account.

WANTED—Extracted honey, carloads or less. From Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Montana. Write B. I. Evans, Windom, Minnesota.

HONEY WANTED—Any amount, all varieties. B-Z-B Honey Company. Alhambra California.

HONEY WANTED—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

CASH FOR EXTRACTED HONEY. Bizzy Bee Ranch, North Abington, Massachusetts.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

WANTED—White or light amber extracted honey from 1000 lbs. to carload. Cash waiting; send sample and best price to Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry St., River Rouge, Michigan.

HONEY WANTED—State kind, quality, amount. Ellsworth Meineke, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

CASH FOR YOUR WAX the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

WANTED—Honey and Beeswax. Mail samples, state quantity and price. Bryant & Cookinham, Los Angeles, Calif.

ALL GRADES extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE

CALLED—Selling as unit 375 colonies, disease free, painted, good condition. Sweet clover locations, market extracted honey July. Residence, honey house, electricity. Truck 1½ ton good for 30,000 miles. Surplus equipment, foundation, honey. Koenitzer, 1610 Humboldt, Manhattan, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Root Simplicity Extractor, 20 frame, No. 1 condition. Charles Ohloff, Castalia, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One to two hundred ten frame colonies certified Italians. Good honey or package location south Georgia. Colonies have young, clipped resistant stock queens. Sufficient winter stores. Equipment painted, number one condition. A. V. Dowling, Valdosta, Georgia.

FOR SALE—60-Lb. used honey cans in heavy cartons. Will also buy your honey. J. Wolosovich, 6315 So. Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Twenty-four colonies bees. Double story. Heavy. State inspected. Mrs. Martin Henry, 327 W. Tyler Street, Charleston, Illinois.

APPROXIMATELY 600 Two-story hives, 80% disease resistant bees and equipment in spring. George Seastream, Moorehead, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—To reduce my colonies I will sell 75 colonies of bees. Also a quantity of closed frames and fences for 4x5 sections, all in good condition. If interested write me. A. L. Kildow, Putman, Ill.

1000 wooden cases containing two 5-gal. used cans in perfect condition at 40c a case. Wanted: comb and extracted honey. Highest prices paid. New England's largest honey packers. Bizzy Bee Ranch, No. Abington, Massachusetts.

LEWIS BEE SUPPLIES. Dadant's Crimp Wired Foundation. Prompt shipment from large stock. Simeon B. Beiler, Authorized Distributor, Intercourse, Pa.

WANTED

WANTED—Steam boiler in No. 1 condition and Simplicity extractor, 45 frame, in good shape. Write Box 25, care American Bee Journal.

WANTED TO BUY—About 400 colonies of bees, in good equipment with combs drawn from Dadant's Crimp Wired Foundation, in Southern package bee districts, preferably Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana. Write to B. I. Evans, Windom, Minnesota.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED—A good queen breeder. Seasonal, or year round work for the right man. Up-to-date electrically equipped shop and queen yard. Can provide house and some land for married man. Extensive experience unnecessary. H. C. Short, Fitzpatrick, Alabama.

CAPABLE, reliable, beekeeper desires lease with purchase option on western outfit. Box 1 R., care American Bee Journal.

MAN WANTED—To purchase honey from producers. Airline Honey Division, Max Ams, Inc., 372 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable, sober queen breeder, and one helper for 1944. Please give reference and what experience you have. B. A. Anderson & Co., Opp, Alabama.

WANTED—Experienced beeman for honey production. Year around work. Give full particulars when replying. The Hallman Farms, Blackshear, Georgia.

WANTED—Man to operate 1,000 stands of bees. Must be capable. I furnish everything necessary. Opportunity for long contract. Oscar H. Clark, M. D., Newell, S. D.

WANTED—Young man or woman to help with commercial beekeeping, 800 colonies, from March to December, Charles Mraz, Middlebury, Vermont.

WANTED—Experienced man in Queen, Package and Honey Production. Steady work all year. Give full particulars when replying. Al Winn, Rt. 1, Box 729A, Petaluma, Calif.

MARRIED MAN with some experience with bee work, year-round work; modern house furnished. Elton L. Lane & Son, Trumansburg, New York.

SUPPLIES

YOUR WAX worked into quality medium Brood foundation for 16c pound; 100 pounds \$12.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

COMB FOUNDATION at money-saving prices. Wax worked at lowest rates. Comb and cappings rendered. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

LARGE CASH SAVINGS can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory store prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

PORTER BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

THEFT APIARY signs 12 for \$1.00 post-paid. Koenitzer, 1610 Humboldt, Manhattan, Kansas.

DIFFERENT, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. 52 pages of breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two years, \$1.50. Sample, 3c stamp. Beekeepers Item, San Antonio, Texas.

GET your drawings and construction detail NOW for proven tried BRADSHAW DEMOUNTABLE UNCAPPING PRESS. No more headaches, simple to build your self. Won't rust out, last lifetime. Producers report it greatest improvement in fifty years. No heat required, will not darken honey. Adaptable any size outfit. Send \$2.00 today for PLANS to Bradshaw & Sons, Wendell, Idaho.

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

SUBSCRIBE for Honey Cookery News—bi-monthly 35 cents. 3414 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

THE BEE WORLD—The leading bee journal in Great Britain and the only international bee review in existence. Specializes in the world's news in both science and practice of apiculture. Specimen copy, post free, 12 cents, stamps. Membership of the Club, including subscription to the paper 10/6. The Apis Club, The Way's Bnd, Foxton Royston, Herts, England.

THE POSTSCRIPT

A. D. Covin, of Beaumont, Texas, writes: "I find I can do amazing things with bees at night. If I want to unite two colonies I shake one in the midst of the other after dark and they unite easily and without any fighting." If I understand his method of requeening he also gives the new queen at night. After removal of the old queen he waits till night and then smokes the bees until they start roaring. He then dips the cage with the new queen in water, opens the cage and sets it on top of the frames.

— V —

I have never enjoyed working with bees at night because they crawl all over me and I am sure to get them in my clothes in such a way as to lead to unpleasant after effects. Covin's method of requeening seems worthy of trial.

— V —

Earl Price, of Clinton, Missouri, suggests that the beekeepers should center their advertising on the energy value of honey. He thinks that "Honey—the Free Energy Food" is the thing to be stressed in order to create a lasting demand for our product.

— V —

From Elias C. Ice, of Anmore, West Virginia, comes word that the greatest value of the top entrance is the protection it affords against skunks. He says that the animals are so numerous that it might be called "The Polecat State." For that reason he uses top entrances in summer as well as winter.

Ice reports his best source of honey to be the blackberry which yields good crops of honey which in the pure state will not granulate. Sumac is also important, with asters yielding big crops in late fall when weather conditions are favorable. White Dutch clover is abundant but yields but little for him.

— V —

A clipping from the Charlotte (North Carolina) Observer, tells of heavy losses to beekeepers from bears. Dr. J. A. Stone, of Little River, shot a black bear in the act of destroying a hive. The bear had already destroyed twelve beehives in previous raids on the apiary. Luther Holden, of Bolivia, with the aid of his son and neighbors, killed two bears which had destroyed many hives in his apiary of 100 colonies. Other beekeepers in this region report similar damage. The bears have become so numerous as to attack cattle in the Green Swamp section of Brunswick with the result that hunters are out to reduce the bear population.

— V —

A very interesting note comes from A. G. Harvey of Vancouver, B. C., who calls attention to a mention of wild honey in the journal of David Douglas on his journey up the Willamette Valley in September, 1826. It said that Indians burn large areas to "enable them to find wild honey and grasshoppers, both of which serve for their winter food." This mention of wild honey indicates the presence of bees at a much earlier period than they had generally been thought to have been there. (Oregon Historical Quarterly VI, p. 78). The earliest record that I have of bees on the Pacific Coast is that found by H. B. Parks that bees were taken from Alaska to Fort Ross in California about 1830.

— V —

Indians in that region appear to have very generally made use of grasshoppers for food. My grandfather who went to California at the time of the gold excitement told of Indian children pilfering the grasshoppers that their elders had gathered and eating them as our children do candy. I do not recall that he ever mentioned either bees or honey during his California stay, although in later life bees were his principal source of livelihood. Bees

were taken to California in the fifties and from such importations the later honey producing industry was developed.

— V —

Barney Remer gives an enthusiastic account of a visit which he paid to the Macharro Brothers about 100 miles southeast of Mexico City. They operate about 1000 colonies of bees in Dadant hives and with up-to-date extracting equipment. Remer describes the outfit as superior to many of our American apiaries with everything sanitary and clean to the n'th degree. The average yield is about 225 pounds per colony mostly from a plant called Polecote. Too little is known here about the activities of our neighbors to the south. Perhaps we can learn something worth while from them.

— V —

The Kervan Company, wholesale florists, New York City, are anxious to secure berries of the common wild bittersweet. It is probably too late to find many yet this year but interested readers should write them.

— V —

Among the numerous letters about dogwood is one from E. Martin, of Goodland, Missouri, who reports that in 1938, after frost had killed other bloom, he found his bees to be getting bright yellow pollen from this source. He says that bees work dogwood to some extent nearly every year but in his opinion get no nectar. He regards the wild gooseberry as an especially valuable source of honey and thinks it might be worth while to plant near the bee yard since it blooms when little nectar is available.

— V —

Parnell Bates, of Larimore, North Dakota, is tempted to try the long idea hive in order to avoid the necessity of picking up the hives after every heavy wind. Tall stacks of supers in a windy location have drawbacks. He says his bees are ugly after having the hives scattered around by the wind and seem to blame him for it. He thinks the long hive might be easier to prepare for outdoor wintering.

— V —

One of the earliest experiments relating to the value of bees in pollination is that of Darwin. He reported that twenty heads of white clover visited by the bees yielded 2,990 seeds, while twenty other heads protected so that bees could not reach them yielded not a single seed. It was many long years after Darwin made his demonstration, before the public was ready to accept the bees as of use to others than the honey producer, however.

— V —

J. F. Prouse, of Emerson, Nebraska, tried crushing cane stalks with a clothes wringer and giving the juice to the bees. The bees carried it all away and now he suggests that a test be made to see whether the bees can store honey from such a source. Bees readily store sweet juices when no other forage is available but in most cases the result has been unfavorable.

— V —

When grape juice is stored in the combs there is usually a serious winter loss if the bees use it for food during cold weather. It would be interesting to know more about the effect of storing cane juice. Perhaps they might make a satisfactory honey from it. Who knows?

— V —

An interesting account of skunks in the apiary comes from Miss Elizabeth Linn, of Telford, Pennsylvania. She set nine traps and the next morning had caught five skunks. "It looked like Skunk-Run Farm, smelled like it too for awhile." Naturally there is some anxiety as to the extent to which the animals had destroyed the bees.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

CROP AND MARKET

(Continued from page 471)

winter. If anything, the shortage of stores is the most serious factor in the wintering picture. This shortage is due in part to a small crop in some places, but probably more because the beekeeper has taken off too much honey. High prices were too great a temptation. Also a low crop added to the temptation to get as much as possible. Therefore, many beekeepers resorted to feeding where normally they would have left stocks of honey for winter in sufficient abundance to avoid feeding and to keep their unusually good colonies through the winter period.

Reports from beekeepers generally indicate considerable alarm over the

crop prospects for 1944. The drive to increase cash crops and concentrates, like soybeans and corn, in the mid-west, has taken a lot of ground away from sweet clover acreage. It is alarming to note to how great an extent beekeeping has come to depend on this single plant for profitable commercial honey production. No one knows what lies ahead, but if beekeepers are not on their toes in regard to this situation, the present setup for commercial honey production may change to something drastically different. Of course, it is sure that some day the farmer will have to turn to soil improvement again which will undoubtedly mean the use of legumes. Whether or not it will again be sweet clover remains to be seen. Neverthe-

less, honey production in the future is in for some severe changes.

—V—

GASOLINE

Although it could not be told at the time, the sinking of fourteen large tankers bound for North Africa was responsible for the shortage of fuel oil and gasoline in the East last winter. This situation lead to the fear on the part of many that there would not be enough essential gasoline. According to the Office of War Information, there is enough gasoline for the nation's farmers and essential commercial transportation so those short of gasoline when needed for operation should request supplementary gas allotment from their local war price and rationing board.

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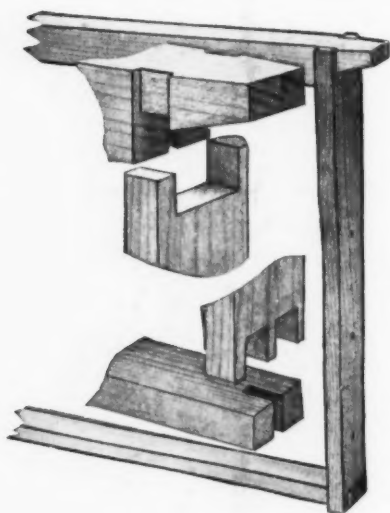
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